THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 151.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1848. [PRICE 6d.

ENDOWMENT OF THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

AT a Meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, held October 2nd, 1848, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

I. That it being highly probable that a measure for the Endowment of the Roman Catholic Priesthood of Ireland will be submitted to Parliament during the next Session, this Committee, anxious to prevent any extension of the system of supporting religion from State resources, will hold themselves prepared to offer to any such measure their most earnest and uncompromising hostility.

II. That, in the judgment of this Committee, the support by the State of the ministry of religious instruction and ordinances is manifestly inequitable, unless all her Majesty's subjects are admitted to an equal participation in the supposed benefit; that the exclusion of Roman Catholics cannot, therefore, be successfully defended; that the development of this principle cannot stop short of the payment by the State of the teachers of all religious creeds, however diverse and conflicting; that such a result would be highly dangerous to civil liberty—would degrade religion into an instrument of State-craft—would cast public contempt on the distinction between truth and error—and would strike at the heart of all religious independence, activity, and enterprise.

III. That there is nothing to justify, even in appearance, the support of this wider application of an unsound and pernicious principle, by men professedly anxious for the real welfare of Ireland; that the measure, far from having been demanded by the Irish people, will, in all probability, be received by them with strong and well-merited suspicion; that it will do nothing to ameliorate their social wretchedness—nothing to develop their national resources—nothing to shield them from the oppression of which they justly complain—nothing even permanently to conciliate popular good-will; that its immediate effect, if not the intention of its advocates, will be the preservation, in its integrity, of the Protestant Church Establishment, admitted by all parties to be an unparalleled and grievous anomaly, and the strengthening of powers and privileges inimical to social prosperity; that in place of doing "justice to Ireland," it will merely throw a veil over glaring wrongs; and, instead of promoting the well-being of the whole people, will prolong the ascendency of a narrow section, to whose neglect of duty the present miseries of Ireland may be mainly traced.

IV. That, as a preparatory step towards inciting and directing an effective opposition to the contemplated measure, so soon as it shall be announced, communications on the subject be forthwith forwarded to the friends of the Association throughout the kingdom, and that the co-operation of others, agreeing in the general principles already set forth, be also respectfully invited.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, 189, Strand.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) October 5, JAMES JOHN GARTH WILKINSON, Esq., will deliver the LAST of a COURSE of THREE LECTURES on the "PHYSICS of HUMAN NATURE." To commence at EIGHT o'Clock.

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189, Strand, Oct. 3, 1848. P. BERLYN, Secretary.

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A FIRST-RATE MASTER is immediately WANTED for CARR'S-LANE BOYS' DAY SCHOOL, in connexion with the Congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. Angell James, Birmingham.

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"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

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"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid.

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4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished.....	4	12	0	..	5	15	0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors.....	3	12	6	..	5	5	
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished	4	0	0	..	4	15	0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round..	6	6	0	..	7	15	6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2	12	6	..	3	12	6
Dressing tables, en suite	2	5	0	..	2	11	0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8	10	0	..	15	0	0
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8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—No. 8.

THE LEADING TEA, COFFEE, and COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENT.—At the Tea Sales, just concluded, comprising twenty thousand packages, prices have been maintained for the best descriptions of Black Tea, the finest kinds realizing 1s. 11d. per lb., which, with the duty added of 2s. 2½d., costs the dealer 4s. 1½d. per lb.; whilst Congou of the ordinary class only fetched 7½d. to 8d. per lb. The previous information of diminished shipments of Tea from China to this country, amounting to several million pounds, is confirmed by the present Overland Mail, the letters by which state that the quality of the forthcoming supply is much inferior to previous years, and that the quantity of really fine will be much less than usual. We especially submit the following facts with reference to Tea, for the guidance of families and large consumers—viz., its unprecedentedly low price—the greatly diminishedimportation—and its increased consumption—these are circumstances which, should the trade of the country improve, and confidence be restored, must tend to higher rates. We therefore again, as in previous circulars, urge that advantage should be taken of the present period.

BLACK TEAS.

	s.	d.
THE BEST BLACK TEA imported.....	4	4
THE BEST LAPSANG SOUCHONG....	4	4
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FINEST CONGOU imported	4	0
FINE CONGOU, Pekoe flavour	3	6
STRONG CONGOU, Souchong kind	3	2
Good Useful Congou	2	10

GREEN TEAS.

THE BEST GUNPOWDER TEA	5	8		
THE BEST OUCHAIN, or Young Hyson	5	6		
THE BEST HYSON, finest imported	5	8		
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Middling to good do.....	3	10 to	4	2
Ordinary do.....	3	4 to	3	6
Superfine Hyson	5	0		
Very Choice do.....	4	0 to	4	4
Fine Hyson, recommended	3	8		
Bright leaf Hyson	3	6		
Very fine Young Hyson.....	5	0		
Middling to good do.....	4	0 to	4	6
Ordinary do.....	3	2 to	3	10
Fine to very finest imperial	4	4 to	4	8
Middling to good do.	3	8 to	4	0
Hyson kind, fine.....	3	2 to	3	4
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COFFEE.

Prices are lower than at any former period.—The expensive and useless processes which are daily brought before the notice of the public, solely for the purpose of extracting higher rates than the consumer ought to pay, induce us to refer those who know what genuine Coffee is to the prices of a beverage, the cost of which in bond of nearly every description is one-third less than at this period last year. Our extensive Coffee trade throughout the kingdom is a guarantee to the public that we should not hazard these remarks if we were not in a position to prove their correctness:—

	Per lb. s.	d.		Per lb. s.	d.
Fine roasted Ceylon Coffee	0	10	In its raw state	0	8
Fine roasted Plantation.....	0	11	ditto	0	9
Finest roasted Plantation	1	2	ditto	0	11
Finest roasted Java Coffee.....	1	3	ditto	1	0
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Fine Mocha Coffee	1	4	ditto	1	1
The choicest old Mocha.....	1	6	ditto	1	3

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	Ditto, finest picked	6	6	
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	Ground.....	5	0	
	Second quality	4	0	
	Short and small.....	2	9	
CASSIA.....			11	
MIXED SPICE	Genuine	2	9	
PEPPER	Black heavy.....		11	
	White	1	0	
	Finest	1	2	
	Long	1	2	
	Cayenne, in btls. 4d., 8d., & 1s., or		2s. 2d.	per lb.
PIMENTO.....	Finest		5½	
GINGER	Jamaica, finest scraped	2	4	
	Ditto, good	1	6	to 2s. 0d.
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COALS.—COCKERELL and CO., (late Beard Co.) quote from the Coal Exchange Registry (published by authority of the Corporation) that during the month of July last 284,296 tons of coals were brought into London, and out of this large quantity only 61,386 tons were best coals; from whence the inference is clear, and the fact undeniable, that although the great majority of consumers order best coals, very few families obtain them. C. and Co. continue to deal only in best coal, viz.—Stewart's, Hetton's, Lambton's, Haswell's, and Hartlepool, to which their trade has been confined for the last 15 years. Present cash prices, 24s. per ton.—PURFLEET-WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!

SAMUEL, BROTHERS, TAILORS and OUTFITTERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL, invite attention to the following, from all Persons about to Emigrate to Quebec, New Brunswick, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, China, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or any other Colonies throughout the World. 75,547 Emigrants quit Great Britain every year.

SAMUEL, BROTHERS, impressed with a deep anxiety for the comfort of those who are about to quit their native land, respectfully beg to intimate that they have added an important feature to their extensive and well-known Establishment, 29, Ludgate-hill, namely, an Outfitting Department for Emigrants.

To the humble class of Emigrants this is a consideration of the utmost importance, as each man is bound by the 20th rule of the Government Regulations to provide himself with two complete Suits, at least, of good New Clothing, before he can be allowed a free passage.—(See Government Circular to Emigrants.) Now two Suits of Clothes cannot be expected to last a working man more than a couple of years, and at the end of that period he will be compelled to submit to the ruinous charges of the Colonists, and thus expend that portion of his hard earnings which should contribute towards his future independence. But by purchasing his Outfit at the "Emigrant's Mart" he may at least double his stock of Clothing for the same money.

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Two Strong Jackets.
One do. Trousers.
One Flushing do.
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One Duck Frock.
One Scotch Cap.
One Hat.
Twelve Striped Cotton Shirts.
Two Pair Shoes.
Six Handkerchiefs.
Twelve Cotton Hose.
Six Towels.
Razors, Shaving Box, Strop, and Glass.
One Knife and Fork.
One Tin Plate.
One Pint Tin Mug.
One Table and Tea-spoon.
Hair Brush and Comb.
Four lbs. Marine Soap.
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One Beaverteen Jacket.
One ditto lined warm.
One ditto Trousers ditto.
One Fancy ditto.
One Duck Frock.
One Scotch Cap.
One Hat.
Twelve Striped Cotton Shirts.
Two Pair Shoes.
Six Handkerchiefs.
Twelve Cotton Hose.
Six Towels.
Razors, Shaving Box, Strop, & Glass.
One Knife and Fork.
One Tin plate and one pint tin Mug.
One Table Spoon and One Tea do.
Four lbs. Marine Soap.
One Hair Brush and Comb.
Bed and One Blanket.
One Counterpane & One Pair Sheets.
One Chest with Lock.

AN OUTFIT FOR £12.
One Superior Cloth Dress Coat.
One ditto ditto Frock ditto.
One ditto ditto Trousers.
Two Fancy or White Vests.
One Strong ditto,
One Over Coat.
One Shooting Jacket.
Two Pair Strong Trousers.
Hat and Cloth Cap.
Twelve Shirts and Three Night do.
One Pair Boots and Pair Shoes.
Eight Handkerchiefs.
Six pair Cotton Hose.
Six Pair Worsted ditto.
Three Nightcaps and Six Towels.
Razor, Shaving Box, Strop, & Glass.
Knife, Fork, and Plate.
One Pint Tin Mug.
One Table Spoon and One Tea do.
Six lbs. Marine Soap.
One Comb and Hair Brush.
One Clothes Brush.
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.
Bed and One Pair Blankets.
Two Pair Sheets and Three PillowCases.
One Strong Chest with Lock.

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Acton
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St. Ann's
Axbridge
Arabia
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Ashley
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Bedford
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Hawcis
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Miles' Lane
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Missionary
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Sprowston
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Angels' Hymn
Anglesea
Aurora
St. Benedict
Bromley
Berwick
Bredby
Chichester New
China
Creation, New
Daventry
Derby
Doversdale
Evening Hymn
Fordingbridge
Gloucester
Hedley
Horsley
Hundredth Psalm
Job
St. Jude's
Islington
Leeds
Madan's
St. Mark's
Melcombe
Martin's Lane
St. Michael
Morning Hymn
New Court
New Sabbath
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PECULIAR METRE.
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A VOCAL SCORE (H) is printed the same size (18mo) of these same 169 Psalm and Hymn Tunes, for the use of those who prefer following all the parts; and the price of this is only FOUR SHILLINGS for the COMPLETE COLLECTION, 324 Pages.

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Vocal Score for One, Two, or Three Trebles (N) 18mo size	4s.
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THIS Collection of 169 PSALM and HYMN TUNES has been the result of a careful selection made for the use of the Choir of Surrey Chapel, and much pains has been bestowed upon the harmonisation, so as studiously to avoid unnecessary difficulties, and by maintaining easy, flowing, and melodious inner parts, to raise the character of metrical Psalm Tunes.

The amount of printing and paper given for the price charged, it is believed, has not been equalled by any other publication of this age of cheapness; but the feature of QUANTITY would be but a small recommendation if, in the present work, QUALITY had not been combined throughout; and it is, therefore, hoped that this book will be found on all accounts

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At Anchor laid, remote from home Avon
Adam, our father Emanuel
Before the great Jehovah's bar Judgment
Beyond the glittering starry skies Poland
Before Jehovah's awful throne Denmark
Behold what sweet reviving Hawkstone
Father, how wide thy glory shines Camden
From all that dwell Denbigh
Guilty and vile before my God Penitence
Great God, whose universal Walworth
Glory be to God on high V. Novello
He dies! the friend of sinners dies Easter
Holy, and just The Sinner's only plea
Holy, holy, holy Lord Sanctus
In God's own house Sydenham
If friendless in the vale of tears Sudbury
Lovely Redeemer Dr. Arnold
Not all the blood of beasts Upton
Oh for a closer walk Woburn Abbey
Our Lord is risen from the dead Chesbunt
Plung'd in a gulf Greenwich
Sinners, the gladsome tidings Invitation
Sinner, Oh why so thoughtless Sheffield
Vital spark of heavenly Dying Christian
We sing his love who once Trumpet
Why do the heathen Wooton-under-edge

THIRTY-THREE CHAUNTS.

Arise, O Lord Introductory Sentence
Blessed is the people "
Pray for the peace of Jerusalem "
There is a river "
The Lord loveth "
The Lord is in his holy temple "

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It will be observed that the several Editions of these works (fifteen in all) are distinguished by an initial letter (A to Q) and it will be well that they be added to orders, so as to insure the proper ones being sent.

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A SURPLICED POLICE.

Is there any quality in the air of Great Britain which can account for the almost universal taint which the political Radicalism of the country exhibits? Is there anything in the meat on which it feeds to produce a total blindness to all the lessons which experience teaches to honest observation? Whilst every state in Europe in which the popular will has succeeded in establishing its supremacy is curtailing or abolishing the system of governing by priests, as incompatible with the permanent security of free institutions, England alone proposes to extend that system; and she is urged on to the suicidal folly by that section of our statesmen which affects irreconcilable hostility to arbitrary rule in all its forms.

A *surpliced police!* A pretty executive agency, truly, for Reformers to abet! A worthy institution for them, daring the opposition of their constituencies, to set up in the sacred name of Justice —"justice to Ireland!" Are these gentlemen bereft of their reason? Have they lost their recollection? Has the power of drawing a plain conclusion from an overwhelming mass of evidence clean forsaken them? Have they sunk into a state of drivelling idiocy, or do they imagine the people to have done so? We tell them plainly that no plea, no sophistry, no pretence, no protestation of theirs will suffice to palm off upon the public a surpliced police as a forerunner or ally of national freedom and progress. The testimony of history on this point is too copious and direct for the success of so bold an experiment upon ignorance and credulity. Everywhere, and always, a surpliced police have proved to be the deadliest foes of social, intellectual, and political advancement. Aye! and it is proposed to curse Ireland with a double force of them, simply with a view to render continued oppression feasible. Let our economical Radicals rehearse this matter over once more to their understandings! We warn them that the common sense and self-respect of the country will resent as an insult any attempt to impose upon them so gross a deceit. The lying sham is perfectly well known for what it is, beyond the circle of the clubs and cliques of party. Parliamentary Radicalism cannot whitewash it. The Liberal who steps forward to save its character, will destroy his own, and lose his pains.

A surpliced police. No, no, we will none of it! It might have done for the mediæval age—it might do even now for Russia—but, thank God, it comes too late for this country. We do not say that the measure will not be proposed, nor that it will not be carried—but we do say, that it cannot stand. Popular ideas are all tending in the opposite direction—and the more pertinaciously, the more elaborately, those ideas are dammed up by new institutions, the more terrible will be their final outburst. If the teachings of history have been lost upon the Radical party, they have not been altogether thrown away upon the public. The prevailing sentiment of the times is not, for more State-ecclesiasticism, but less. Patriotism and religion concur in deprecating a full and consistent development of the system. The further the country is driven forward in that direction, the more numerous are the absurdities, the more glaring the impiety, to which it is committed. All but mere party men see this. To beat a prudent retreat is a far more common desire, than to effect an advance. The measure for endowing the priesthood of Ireland, apparently contemplated by her Majesty's Ministers, may be forced upon the people of Great Britain, but will not secure their acquiescence. Its triumph will be anything but a permanent one. The growth of intelligence will forbid that.

A surpliced police! What hateful ideas such an institution involves! Insidious, hypocritical, false—meant to bind the action of thought where God intended it should be free—useless, as a system of State polity, unless as it succeeds in wielding the religious sentiment in man for restrictive purposes—aiming at the government of the discontented by gaining a sacerdotal influence over their conscience—laying the foundations of national quiet in mental servility and corruption—associating in the minds of millions the ideas of God and eternity with all the meanness, duplicity, and occasionally, wickedness of political party—drying up individual independence in its deepest springs —prostituting the noblest of agencies to the vilest of purposes—creating formidable obstacles to the intellectual and moral development of a people, by nipping off every natural tendency thereto in its very bud—raising up hosts of interested opponents to change, however desirable, and abettors of oppression, however intolerable—the more intently we scrutinize the plan, the more prominently do its odious features come into view. Give us an iron-hoofed soldiery, and all the deadly implements of brute force—give us sheer despotism and its calamitous consequences—give us anything rather than the blighting, withering, baleful ascendency of spiritual domination with its exhaustless resources of simulation and fraud. There is infinitely more hope of a crushed, than of an imbecile, people. Better far that they be coerced than priest-ridden.

A surpliced police. An agency so disreputable in its own character, and so certain of entailing vast mischief upon the country, ought to be sure of accomplishing the end proposed by those who laud it as the fruit of profound statesmanship. But will this measure, now spoken of as a boon for Ireland, secure popular good-will, or render military force unnecessary? No! it will fail even in this respect. The same dependence on the State which detaches the sympathy of the priest from his flock, will destroy also the confidence of the flock in their priest. But Roman ecclesiasticism will not lose its hold upon the people. The regular clergy will succeed to the habits and influence of the secular—and agitation will continue as rife as ever. But, if it were not so, are they the friends of humanity, who exhibit greater readiness to stifle the cries of discontent, than to remove the causes of it? For the sake of a hollow and temporary peace, is it wise to create a new and, in itself, a dangerous institution? What has our surpliced police done for us in Great Britain, where the religious doctrine held by the clergy is in harmony with that generally received by the people? Let Reformers—let Radical Reformers especially, ponder well the impediments to every salutary change which the Church has uniformly thrown in their way! If they are, as they profess, the friends of liberty, let them show what good turn liberty ever received from a State endowed ministry, or a politico-ecclesiastical establishment. Look at the stolid ignorance of our secluded peasantry—at their gross immorality—at their physical wretchedness. And yet these people have been under the sole inspection of a surpliced police! But we feel ourselves humbled by having to argue the case—and our surprise is great that any man of intelligence and integrity can favour the scheme of endowing the Irish priesthood, and assign as a reason for doing so, a desire to promote liberal principles, and to do justice to Ireland.

UNHOLY CONFEDERACIES.

WE have said so much on the general question of endowments lately, that it is perhaps unnecessary or unprofitable to enlarge now; but occasionally there gleams across our path some new feature, which, by giving fresh interest to an exhausted topic, serves the purpose of further illustrating the subject, and presenting it in a new and more striking light.

That mere politicians and men of the world should propose to endow the priest of an erroneous creed is no new or surprising circumstance to us. Did they ever endow the truth because they *loved it?* Did they ever endow *the truth* at all? Is it the truth, as held by the ecclesiastical authorities of both kingdoms, that is taken into the pay of the State? Or is it not rather *the system* which is patronized? And who will be bold enough to say that the ecclesiastical system of either England or Scotland is the truth of the Bible. No. The advocates of ecclesiastical establishments cannot defend existing institutions on this ground. They are driven then to a general principle or theory of establishments, which, in modern times, certainly has met no practical development; and is thus defined in a communication from an influential quarter, now lying before us: "The Scripture doctrine of the duty of nations and their rulers, as such, to serve and glorify the great God to whom they are responsible, and to promote the cause of Christ, the King of kings." Our friend, after enforcing his view by arguments which it is not our present purpose to notice particularly, proceeds to counsel us as to the best mode of opposing the scheme of Catholic endowment, and he thus proceeds: "If you want to be on strong and intelligible ground, you will oppose the endowment of Popery because it is the endowment of *error*—the endowment of a soul-killing lie—the endowment of a system of blasphemy—the endowment of Antichrist. That is Christian ground," &c. "The Dissenters (adds our correspondent) fall into a snare in opposing the endowment of Popery on the ground of its being the endowment of *a* religion—such ground has no strength about it—the confederacy with ungodly men to which it leads is an unholy and polluting confederacy, with which Christians should have nothing to do."

Now, as we believe that the above extract contains a fair statement of the ground taken by many intelligent and earnest defenders of Establishments, in reference to the opposition of the projected scheme, we have thought it might assist us in further pressing the subject upon the attention of our readers to offer a few remarks thereon.

Of course we are zealously opposed to all measures having for their object the extension of Popery. It is not, however, our province to oppose theologically the system of Rome. This, at least, is not the place wherein to do it. We have no difference with our correspondent on this head, and we trust that his influence may be successful in inducing many to oppose this pet scheme of our recreant legislators. We object and repudiate the proposed scheme, not upon the theological ground, but upon the ground of civil and religious liberty, with which it is at variance—on the ground of justice, of which it is a violation—and on the ground of policy. We believe the measure to be utterly at variance with the principles of sound policy, eternal justice, and true liberty.

But what right have our Establishment friends to speak of a confederacy—an unholy and polluting confederacy—as a consequence of our views? What do they mean by the insinuation that we are polluted by the company in which we find ourselves upon this question? What necessary connexion exists between us and those who either make no profession of religion at all, or avow themselves believers in a false creed? We are unconscious of any pollution contracted by our occasional intercourse with Churchmen or Dissenters in the unfolding of our views either in public or otherwise.

But let us see what society these defenders of Establishments are obliged to keep. *We* are in no respect responsible for the principles or conduct of other parties—we claim to be independent both

as to the principles we hold and the society we keep. Are the religious upholders of Establishments equally free? Nay, they are associated in their defence of the *principle* with the receivers of public money for religious purposes, who are to be found in all countries under the sun, embracing all creeds, true and false, heathen and Christian, which the world has ever seen. Do our friends object to this classification as embracing those with whom they have no sympathy in respect of the grounds upon which public money is applied; that in most, if not all, cases the priests are paid and patronized not for the glory of God, but from some other motive which they repudiate, our reply is at hand —the reason assigned by each party is the same. Mahomedan mosques are upheld for the glory of God and the worship of Mahomet; Hindoo temples are upheld for the glory of the 300 millions of gods which are worshipped in India; the temples of Confucius are upheld because Confucius is believed to be God. So in Popish countries, Catholicism is upheld for the glory of God and the honour of St. Peter and his vicar at Rome. In Protestant countries the same plea is current. It is for the glory of God that the ministers of the recognised creed should be salaried by the State, and its places of worship upheld at the public cost. The plea is exactly similar in each case, and our friends cannot escape the association which inevitably results.

We hold this charge of unhallowed association to be simply absurd. If in the exercise of our rights and privileges as Englishmen we oppose the principle of religious endowments as totally unsuited to the present dispensation, and alien to the genius of Christianity, we cannot understand what connexion there can by possibility be traced as thereby resulting to the theological opinions of ourselves and those of others who advocate the same view. If it is intended to connect us as individuals with individuals of other creeds, we do not see that such a comparison would be unfavourable to us as compared with the members of the two great ecclesiastical corporations now enjoying the favour of State patronage. Those who are earnest and sincere upholders of these institutions must in this case bear the honour or suffer the reproach of a legalized and involuntary connexion with all the Puseyistic, fox-hunting, and Simoniacal practices of the English Church, and all the chilling and carnal moderatism of the Northern establishment. But we regard the charge of confederacy with ungodly men as simply absurd. We have something to say upon the subject of endowment of the clergy as the best means of glorifying God by a nation or its rulers, but must reserve it for the present.

MISS COUTTS'S BISHOP.

A MOHAMMEDAN PROTEST.

Among the many protests which the attempt to foist a bishop on the inhabitants of Cape Town has called forth, not the least interesting is a letter from a Mohammedan, addressed to the Governor, and which we have extracted from the *Cape Town Mail*. It contains some "very palpable hits."

Sir,—You may be sure that when we heard about a bishop coming, we asked what he could be, and for what he came? After asking much we found that his work would be to take the sins of the children off the old people, and put them on the children, and to make them good by putting his hands on them, to make priest, and to see that the priests did their work good, and to make burying grounds and such places good. Well, we thought that's all nonsense, but never mind if people like to believe such things. We are a very quiet people, and don't trouble our heads about other people's business, so we did not say anything, particularly when we hear, that we had nothing to pay for the bishop,—so as it was said in England. Some of my friends, more clever than the others, told me that's all cheating,—you will find they will make us pay here. I said no! our Governor is an honest old soldier, and he will see we are not cheated. I never expected the Council to do anything for us, because I hear they must do everything Mr. Montagu tells them. Well, I was surprised to hear after all that we are to pay a good deal for the bishop, not for his keeping they say, but for his travelling. This is nonsense; the *truth* is that the good lady in England, who sent him, gives £800 a year, and we are to give £400. Oh, sir, this is not right at all, really it is not. It is not honest to put it down in this way. And, sir, is it not wicked and bad to think of a rich people like those who go to hear the bishop preach, and *say* they love *their church very much*, so stingy that they will not pay his expenses for doing what they pretend to say must be done. They can't prove what they say I know. Oh, sir, think of this:—we are a poor people, *and though our number is as great as the bishop's people*, we never ask any man to pay our priests either for preaching or travelling,—we pay their costs gladly because we love them, and we love our religion. *If men don't truly love their religion they won't pay for it*, and that's the reason why the bishop's people won't pay him, and they want to make *us* pay. It is true our priests are not high men. They are very plain; but they do their work well, and although sometimes there is a little quarrelling amongst us, we can say that we act more up to what we believe than the Christians; so that you see our plain way of going on does more for us, than the fine way which costs so much does for the Christians. I hear that when the bishop was in England he spoke about no body having worked amongst us to make us Christians. He did not know what he spoke about. We have had many people to work amongst us, such as Elliott, Vogelgezang, and Stegman, and others, but not of the bishop's preachers; no never. I tell you, Sir Henry, that if you want to make Christians of us it will not be by making *us* pay for that religion. No, believe me, every dollar given to Christian priests will make it more hard to change us. *We can't believe in a religion the followers of which are so stingy and so mean*, that they must always be begging to keep it up; when they can and ought to do it for themselves. We hear that Jesus Christ and his preachers were poor men, who always went about doing good, and all they got was what the people gave them that they preached to, and if it was ever so little they were satisfied; but now Christian priests seem to think of nothing but money, and their people are the same. Oh, it is not right! God cannot be pleased with such things. We cannot help feeling these things. We are quiet, but we think and we feel; and our prophet teaches us that sometimes we must do more.

But I hear, too, that we are not only to pay for the bishop, but that Mr. Hough also is to be paid for preaching here so long, though now he is preaching in England, and is paid for it; and that the reason is because he is too old for this place. Here, too, is wrong. Our high priest was almost double as old as Mr. Hough, and we asked for no money for him. Why? because we loved him too much to let him be like a beggar. Ah! when will Christians learn of Moslems?

But some of my friends tell me that though we pay for the Christian priest—the Christians also pay because the taxes come out of their pockets, and these Christians say that they pay quite enough. Oh, the cheats! Perhaps the people who so talk pay about £8 a year for taxes, in the shape of duty on the things they use, and other things; and out of this their share of the Government cost must come, so that their share of pay for the priest may come to £1 a year—and this from men who think nothing to spend £5 for a ball or supper. Sir, such men don't deserve a bishop or a priest; and if I was Governor or one of the Council, I would tell them plain, that if they don't pay their own bishop and priest they shan't have them; and I would also tell the priests, that if they can't trust God and God's people they are not fit for priests. This would be right, and would do them all good. In the name of all good Moslems, and in the name of all good-thinking people, I say, don't pay the bishop out of other people's money; don't pay Mr. Hough out of our pockets, who, in all the thirty-four years he was here, didn't move a hand to do anything for us. I say, too, don't pay any of the others that I hear are to get so much. It is wrong. It is too hard for us.

It is much trouble for me to write, but perhaps you may hear again from ABDOL SALIE.

Cape Town, June 15th, 1848.

In a subsequent letter from the same individual there is this very reasonable passage:—

But I hear, too, that the people they call Catholics are to get money too for their churches. By the beard of our prophet I can't know what to say about this. I always thought that, when the king is made king, he swears to hate this religion; and the judges and others swear, too, that what is one of the chief things these people believe they do not believe, and yet the Government gives money to these people. It must be a mistake, I think. Just as I write a friend tells me, No, it is not—it is all right. Government pays the religion the same as they pay the policeman, to keep the people in order; the only difference is, the priest keeps them in order by talking to them, and the policeman by knocking them down and putting them in the tronk. Ah, I see now; well, then, next year *we* must ask the Government for some money to make one good large church for us, and if they say they can't give it, because we are not Christians, I shall say they are not good. We are as good policemen as the other priests who teach different from the Governor's religion. Sir, the Catholics ought not to get our money.

The following amusing petition to the Governor and Council from the members of the Mohammedan Church also appears in the same paper:—

That your memorialists form a numerous and wealthy denomination of religionists, paying scot and lot, in common with others of her Majesty's loyal subjects in this colony.

That they have hitherto built their own mosques, and supported their own priests and hadjis, without receiving any assistance from the colonial treasury.

That your memorialists perceive that it is the pious intention of your Excellency and Honourable Council to convert this colony into an ecclesiastical state, and to pension any church which applies for pecuniary assistance, but that even this truly laudable intention would not have placed your memorialists in their present position (beggars of the public money) but for the following happy event, viz.—

The Dervish Abdol Roes has lately been appointed, by the Grand Mufti, to the venerable office of Imaum, which renders it imperative upon him to acquire the additional sacred title of Hadji.

That this title can be acquired only by a pilgrimage to Mecca, which is both troublesome and expensive—camel hire and cucumbers (which form the chief articles of luxury in the desert) being very exorbitant. That it is as absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the dignity of the said Abdol to eat cucumbers and ride on his camel as it is to the dignity of the Lord Bishop of Cape Town to wear lawn sleeves and drive his carriage and four.

That your memorialists, being unwilling to put their hands into their own pockets to pay for the said pilgrimage, if they can persuade the colony at large to do so, and perceiving that your Excellency and Council have been pleased to allow the Bishop the sum of £400 for a tour through the colony, as also a similar sum for an Archdeacon at Graham's Town—feeling assured that your Excellency and Hon'ble Council will act justly as well as *liberally*—that you will not confer upon one class of the community a pecuniary favour, to be paid out of the common fund, and refuse a like favour to another class which is equally taxed to make up that common fund—and remembering that the holy office of Imaum is equally as important to the interests of this colony as that of bishop (the difference, in fact, being merely between the green turban of the one, and the black apron of the other) will graciously take into consideration the great expenses of a pilgrimage to Mecca (passage money, camels, and cucumbers) and add to the colonial estimates the sum of £1,000 for the Imaum's travelling expenses, as well as the sum of £500 to his head priest and tambourin player, Salie of Keerom-street. . . .

That your memorialists are orthodox Sunnites, and utterly abhor the vile insinuations that your Excellency's suddenly developed religious zeal is mere gammon—and that your Excellency's Honourable Council is a mere creature of the Government, and does not possess the confidence of the public, as was uncivilly resolved by the Cape Town municipality, whom, as your memorialists pray, may Allah confound!

And your memorialists, reciprocating your Excellency's good wishes, further pray that your Excellency may see the present earthly blindness of your ways, and become a candidate for admission into the bosom of the sublime Mohammedan church—upon which blessed event the Imaum himself will be humbly proud to perform the necessary ceremony.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever, &c. &c.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ENDOWMENT.

A very numerous and influential meeting, convened by circular, was held on Wednesday evening, at the King's Head, Poultry, to take into consideration the position of Protestant Dissenters in reference to the anticipated proposal, by Government, for the endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy.

Samuel Morley, Esq., was called to the chair at seven o'clock. He stated that six or seven gentlemen had met on two occasions to consider the subject now before the meeting; and, after resolving that some immediate steps should be taken to prepare for the impending struggle, it had been agreed to convene a large meeting, to consist of ministers and laymen representing all denominations, in accordance with which resolution this meeting was assembled.

He called upon Mr. C. Reed to read the draft resolutions which had been prepared for the consideration of the meeting.

These resolutions having been laid on the table, a long and interesting conversation ensued, in which the Rev. Drs. F. A. Cox, Massie, and Hoby; R. Eckett, S. Green, R. Philip, F. Trestrail, M. A. Garvey, J. E. Cumming, Dr. Price, and Messrs. B. Hanbury, E. Edwards, E. Miall, W. Carlile, W. O. Boyes, W. R. Baker, J. Bennett, N. Griffin, E. Clarke, R. Law, J. K. Kilpin, G. Simmonds, &c. &c., took part.

Subsequently the substance of three resolutions was unanimously adopted, to the effect that it was the belief of the meeting that a measure for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland would be submitted to Parliament at an early period; that by whomsoever it was proposed it would be the solemn duty of Protestant Dissenters to be prepared to meet it with the most determined and persevering opposition; and that the ground of such opposition should be an openly avowed antagonism to all State Establishments of religion.

These resolutions were remitted to a small committee for revision and preparation for presentation to a further meeting to be held during the present month, and to be convened by circular as before.

SYNOD OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.—SECESSION.

We condense the following particulars from the *Christian Times*:—After the session in which it was resolved not to prepare any confession of faith, MM. Gasparin and Frederic Monod did not re-appear. They had retired with the other members of the Synod, but when the proceedings were resumed they were not in their place. We cannot help, in our own mind, contrasting the strength, the array, and the popular sympathy, amid which the Free Church of Scotland said her "Farewell to Egypt," and the simplicity of two members, a pastor and a layman, when their cause is lost, waiting till the ordinary separation occurs, and then appearing no more. What had they gone to do? They had no new hall waiting their deliberations—no ardent multitude to hail their entry with the plaudits of their very hearts, to call down upon them the graces of a new mission—no glowing Chalmers—no venerated Gordon—no exhaustless Candlish—no loyal flocks, sending from lowland burgh and highland glen their hearty pledge of faithfulness. They were alone.

M. de Gasparin first, and M. Monod afterwards, sent to the Synod a letter giving in the demission of his functions, and requesting that the letter be inserted in the official record. The refusal of this reasonable request is the first sign of violence displayed by the majority. M. de Gasparin not only leaves the Synod, but also the Church; M. Monod has not yet made a declaration on the latter point, and it is supposed that he waits to see whether the Synod will really so avow the divine honours of his Lord as to leave him free still to abide in the Church.

On Tuesday, the address, as prepared by the Commission, was read before the Synod. The majority seemed pleased—the rationalists being glad of any measure which would prevent the secession of the orthodox; and the orthodox, on their part, astonished at the progress they had made. This address contained such an amount of truth as could well be conveyed without cutting too deeply into the favourite views of the rationalist party; and on the point of the Lord's divinity, it expressly declares that in him dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead bodily.

On Wednesday morning, the address was formally put to the vote, and, as had been agreed the day before, was adopted without discussion.

The Synod is now busy with details of local, provincial, and general Church organization, and more than another week will probably be occupied on those minuter discussions.

It is almost certain that a Free Church will be formed.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.—The meeting at Finsbury Chapel this evening is, we hear, to be followed up by a vigorous movement both in town and country. A public meeting will be held monthly in the metropolis during the winter—that for November (on the 8th) being arranged to take place at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, when Charles Pearson, Esq., M.P., will preside. This week the Rev. Samuel Green commences a tour in Devon and Cornwall, as a deputation from the Association, for the purpose of attending meetings and delivering lectures at Devonport, Plymouth, Totnes, Tavistock, Truro, Falmouth, Redruth, Penzance, and Launceston. Next week Mr. Miall will leave town for South Wales, and visit Newport, Pontypool, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Llanelly, Swansea, and Cardiff. Mr. Kingsley also commences a lecturing tour in Derbyshire in the same week.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE TRACTARIAN.—In commenting on the paragraph relative to the Archbishop of Canterbury and "too much chaunting" which appeared in our last number, the *Church and State Gazette* says:—"Another fact which has come to our knowledge confirms our conviction of its truth. About a month ago, his Grace, in the discharge of the functions of his high office, had occasion to attend the service of the notorious Puseyite church of East Farleigh. For giving full effect to the new-fangled Romish style of worship, of which the vicar of that parish is exceedingly fond, the latter had secured the superintendence of the choir-master of this very St. Mark's College, under whom his own choir had been trained. The chaunting was performed with great spirit; but so shocked (as we have heard on good authority) was the pious-minded Archbishop with it that he afterwards wrote to a gentleman in the parish touching its impropriety, and expressing his decided disapproval of so much of the service being chaunted."

A PUSEYITE PARALLEL.—Australian newspapers have been received up to the 22nd of April; they are filled with polemical discussions arising out of the secession to Rome of Messrs. Sconce and Makison, two of the leading Tractarian clergy in Sydney; and they present a curious parallel to certain incidents of a similar kind in the mother country. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Sydney—a clergyman standing in the same relation to the now avowed apostates as Mr. Bennett, of Knightsbridge, to Mr. Chirol, and Dr. Hook to Mr. Jephson, and who, like those staunch believers in "Anglicanism," as they call it, had been amusing himself and his congregation with the *millinery*, at least, of Popery—has, like his Anglican parallel here, involved himself in recrimination with the seceding clergy. Like Mr. Bennett and Dr. Hook, he is accused of having sanctioned what he now disavows—like them, he has preached his sermon against them for their tardy honesty of profession—all the while retaining the innovations which have led to the corruption which he affects to deplore; and, like them, endeavoured to administer opiates to Protestant alarm and suspicion by denunciations of Rome, *eo nomine*, while the confessional, absolution, and other corrupt practices, are defended and maintained.—*Church and State Gazette.*

CHURCH-RATES AT WREXHAM.—The church authorities in this town have met recently, for the first time, some serious opposition in their attempts to compel the whole parish to support the religion of a part. At a vestry meeting, held September 15th, a church-rate of 2½d. in the pound was proposed and seconded by two gentlemen, one of them the brother of the vicar, who are well able themselves to pay the whole expenses of episcopal worship in the parish. An amendment was immediately proposed by George Kyrke, Esq., an Episcopalian, that the rate should be only one farthing in the pound. This was about to be seconded by W. H. Darby, Esq., of the Society of Friends, when the vicar, who was in the chair, uncourteously and illegally prevented his speaking, on the alleged ground that his name was not in the rate-book. The amendment was however seconded by another rate-payer, Robert Thornely, Esq., who gave the imperious chairman some home thrusts as to his unhandsome conduct, and the efficiency of the voluntary principle. Mr. J. Clare, Baptist minister, then entered a protest against the object of the meeting, which was to *pass a church-rate*, contending that the object was essentially unscriptural and unjust—that no man, or body of men, whether minorities or *majorities*, had any moral right to levy a religious tax—that religious taxation was in fact in itself wrong. To all this the vicar's concise answer was, that it was the law of the land; but, after a long harangue from a lawyer, to the effect that church-rates were older than the Norman conquest, a tax, not on conscience, but on property, &c. &c., the amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority. A poll, however, was demanded, and the result was, that the property of the Church prevailed over the numbers of Dissenters. An enthusiastic public meeting has been held on the subject, in which all compulsory taxation in religion was condemned, and arrangements are being made to form a Wrexham Anti-state-church Society, and spread Anti-state-church principles through this part of North Wales.—*From a Correspondent.*

It is now said that £12,000 a year will be saved to the Duke of Buckingham out of his estates, and that the Marquis of Chandos will succeed to £30,000 a year.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STANSFIELD, SUFFOLK.—On Tuesday, the 26th of September, the Rev. Thomas Sowter, late of Hackney College, was ordained to the pastoral office in the Independent Chapel, Stansfield. The Revs. S. L. Harris, of Clare; S. Ransom, Classical and Hebrew Tutor of Hackney College; H. Coleman, of Wickhambrook; C. Elven, of Bury St. Edmunds; T. Mays, of Wigston, Leicestershire; officiated in the morning service; and the Rev. J. C. Bodwell, M.A., of Bury St. Edmunds, preached in the evening. Several other ministers were present and took part in the services. After the morning service upwards of a hundred dined together in a booth erected for the purpose.

BILLERICAY.—On Thursday, the 14th of September, the nineteenth anniversary of the South East Essex Sunday School Union was held in this town. Before the meeting the Sunday-school children belonging to the Independent chapel were plentifully regaled with a substantial dinner in a tent on Mr. Curtis's lawn. Upwards of 100 children were present, with many teachers and friends. At half past three o'clock a large number of teachers and friends assembled in the Independent chapel, when the Rev. John Curwen, of Plaistow, delivered a lecture on the "Best Mode of Teaching in Sunday Schools." The subject was illustrated by a class formed of the Sunday-school children in the meeting. Great interest was taken in the proceedings, and much satisfaction expressed. At five o'clock the friends met for tea in the Assembly-room, which was so crowded that upwards of sixty persons had to obtain accommodation at the Crown Inn. At six o'clock a large public meeting was held in the meeting-house, at which the Rev. Mr. Isaac, of Stock, presided; Rev. Mr. Price, of Woodham Ferris, (Secretary), read the Report, which announced 1,800 boys and girls in the Sunday-schools, with 250 teachers. Rev. J. Wager (Southend), E. Davis (Romford), B. H. Kluht (Billericay), John Curwen (Plaistow), T. Hayward (Rochford), H. Cock (Ingatestone), John Hall (Brentwood), J. B. Laws (Writtle), James Pilkington (Rayleigh), John Moss, —Adams, and G. Maconachie, of Orsett, assisted in the proceedings, which terminated about nine o'clock.

LEYTONSTONE.—There being but one school at Leytonstone for the education of the poor, and that a National one, of not the most liberal character, the congregation assembling at the Independent Chapel have resolved upon establishing one on the British system. A commencement has already been made by some ladies, who educate several girls during the week in the chapel, and it is now proposed to erect a school-room, on a piece of ground adjoining. A public meeting for this object was held on Tuesday, the 26th ult., when Ebenezer Howard, Esq., presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. W. Deering, the minister, Rev. Messrs. Seaborne, Higgins, Watts, Corbishley, and Messrs. Ebenezer Clarke, Brook, and Williams. The evening was exceedingly wet, but the attendance was good, and a very liberal collection was made. Several of the speakers deprecated the idea of receiving any assistance from the Government, and a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated July 11, written by Sir James Ross, on board the "Investigator," off the Vrow Islands:—"We have been stopped here by the ice, but make the attempt to get through in a couple of days. We had rather a rough passage across the Atlantic, but managed to rough it, and are at present all well and happy. No news as yet of Sir John Franklin. All the whalers have gone to the south to find an opening through the ice, having been unsuccessful on this side of the Strait. We are at present fast to an iceberg, and I assure you they are very unpleasant customers to deal with, great pieces breaking off very often, which is rather dangerous if they strike the ship. This is the last place we shall have an opportunity of writing from, so that you will not hear of us again until our return."

BREAK-UP OF A ROMISH CONVENT.—The Romanist convent at Penryn is broken up. The last of the inmates departed this week, and the property is for sale. The locality was exceedingly well chosen as the head-quarters of a propagandist mission for Cornwall. While the locality thus gave prominence to the institution, the neighbourhood afforded an ample field for its labours. The town and parishes of Penryn Creek have fully 15,000 inhabitants. The great mining district of the county, with a population of 70,000, adjoins Penryn, and the towns of Truro, Redruth, Camborne, and Helston, are only eight or ten miles distant. The encouraging sympathy of friends would not be wanting, since Romish visitors, many of them distinguished for rank and station, are continually arriving at Falmouth, a chief resort of foreign vessels. No pains were spared to obtain success. The ladies appointed to conduct it were superior in manners, in accomplishments, in the art of teaching, and in the power of winning the confidence and affection of their pupils. Protestants sent their daughters to be educated in the convent, and the free school connected with it was well attended. The establishment is broken up, we understand, from the failure of supplies. We are told that the revolutionary movements on the continent have cut off assistance to the amount of £5,000 a year, and this, added to disappointment in the *expected profits* of the convent school, has obliged them to abandon the ground.—*Devonshire Chronicle.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REGIUM DONUM.—PROPOSED DECLARATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of ministers lately a valued brother suggested the desirableness of eliciting the names of the recipients of the *Regium Donum*, by obtaining the published protest of all the ministers in the Three Denominations who are not partakers of the grant, but opposed to its principle, and whose signatures to a declaration, such as the following, would at the same time be a valuable testimony to the Government and the country as to the extent of the repudiation.

It is, therefore, earnestly requested that the editors of the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, and *Banner*, will kindly urge the point, and publish from time to time the signatures of those who are willing to bear their testimony against the *Regium Donum*.

The minister who made the suggestion will send his name, and has permitted me to remit the idea.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
WM. BATHURST WOODMAN.

P.S. I send to the three papers mentioned because neither is seen by all our ministers.

Newport, Gloucester, Sept. 29, 1848.

PROPOSED DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned ministers of the Independent, Baptist, and Presbyterian denominations, hereby tender our thanks to those members of the House of Commons who recently opposed the grant of the *Regium Donum*, and testify that we are not recipients of the fund, but repudiate the principle of it and of all State endowments of religion. Signed,

Wm. Bathurst Woodman, Independent, Newport, Gloucestershire.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I trust you will pardon me for recalling your attention to the appearance of the so-called Seamen's Christian Friend Society in your columns.

The best reply to the tirade of Dr. Oxley is the fact, that Mr. T. G. Williams, their late Treasurer, has felt it his duty to withdraw from a body of men whose whole proceedings are marked with a deceptive character—who do not the work they profess to do—who have a name to live, and are dead. Mr. Williams himself told me that he would write to these persons, and decline having any further communication with them.

The curious nomenclature of Dr. Oxley, who styles a man "a Mr. Curzon," who is the secretary of a public society, a peer's son, and decorated by two sovereigns for public services, is meant for a retort *discourteous* in exchange for my refusal to recognise even the name of the so-called Seamen's Christian Friend Society. But the matter of this argument is as worthless as its manner. The British and Foreign Sailors' Society are what they profess to be; but after most anxious inquiries I can find no evidence of work, worthy of the name, done by Dr. Oxley's friends—no trace of tracts or scriptures distributed by them—and plenty of evidence that such religious services as they perform in the Regent's Canal Basin are often conducted surreptitiously, their agents pretending that they belong to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, in order to gain admission to the ships. I am therefore justified in stating that the Seamen's Christian Friend Society *are not what they profess to be*; and that they are little better than an imposition upon public charity, countenanced by the name of that very silly gentleman, Dr. Oxley.

Two more points I would notice. First, I certainly plead guilty to being the paid secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. I am not ashamed to confess that I would endeavour to crush Dr. Oxley's society of scheming collectors, from personal, even if I did not from public motives. Do I make it a charge against the pseudo-society that they have a secretary (Mr. Whitford) who is paid? My charge is, that he is paid for doing nothing: such an accusation is not brought against me.

The other point is the "persecution." I am ready to admit that my persecution of Dr. Oxley's friends, ever since they meddled with the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, has been "systematic and premeditated;" I only regret that it has not been as "intolerable" as Dr. Oxley says it is—for he seems inclined to perpetuate, so long as he can, the mischievous and disreputable society over which he presides.

Permit me to say a word to yourself. What you mean in your motto by "The Protestantism of the Protestant religion," I do not know, and shall not stay to inquire. But take care, Sir. If you intend to make your columns the gratuitous advertisers of fraudulent societies, it will prove to the honour of Nonconformity that you announce your own principles to be the "Dissidence of Dissent."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
EDWD. CURZON, Secretary.

2, *Jeffrey-square, St. Mary Axe, Oct.* 3, 1848.

[We know nothing whatever of either of the societies now disputing each other's claims to the public confidence. We have the pleasure of a slight acquaintance with Dr. Oxley, whose character and reputation we believe would stand a comparison with those of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Curzon, "peer's son" though he be, "and decorated by two sovereigns for public services." At all events, the tone of the above letter does not prepossess us in favour of the writer, or of the society he represents—and, we observe, that it furnishes no evidence but the withdrawal of the treasurer, to sustain its sweeping accusations. As to the hon. gentleman's word of advice to us, we treat it as a sample of that impertinence of which aristocratic men are occasionally guilty. To give opportunity to the maligned to defend themselves will always be grateful to us—and if in doing so we should happen to offend peers' sons, why, we must patiently endure the consequences. Certainly, the honour to which we aspire is very different in kind from those usually conferred by foreign sovereigns.—ED. NONCON.]

as to the principles we hold and the society we keep. Are the religious upholders of Establishments equally free? Nay, they are associated in their defence of the *principle* with the receivers of public money for religious purposes, who are to be found in all countries under the sun, embracing all creeds, true and false, heathen and Christian, which the world has ever seen. Do our friends object to this classification as embracing those with whom they have no sympathy in respect of the grounds upon which public money is applied; that in most, if not all, cases the priests are paid and patronized not for the glory of God, but from some other motive which they repudiate, our reply is at hand—the reason assigned by each party is the same. Mahomedan mosques are upheld for the glory of God and the worship of Mahomet; Hindoo temples are upheld for the glory of the 300 millions of gods which are worshipped in India; the temples of Confucius are upheld because Confucius is believed to be God. So in Popish countries, Catholicism is upheld for the glory of God and the honour of St. Peter and his vicar at Rome. In Protestant countries the same plea is current. It is for the glory of God that the ministers of the recognised creed should be salaried by the State, and its places of worship upheld at the public cost. The plea is exactly similar in each case, and our friends cannot escape the association which inevitably results.

We hold this charge of unhallowed association to be simply absurd. If in the exercise of our rights and privileges as Englishmen we oppose the principle of religious endowments as totally unsuited to the present dispensation, and alien to the genius of Christianity, we cannot understand what connexion there can by possibility be traced as thereby resulting to the theological opinions of ourselves and those of others who advocate the same view. If it is intended to connect us as individuals with individuals of other creeds, we do not see that such a comparison would be unfavourable to us as compared with the members of the two great ecclesiastical corporations now enjoying the favour of State patronage. Those who are earnest and sincere upholders of these institutions must in this case bear the honour or suffer the reproach of a legalized and involuntary connexion with all the Puseyistic, fox-hunting, and Simoniacal practices of the English Church, and all the chilling and carnal moderatism of the Northern establishment. But we regard the charge of confederacy with ungodly men as simply absurd. We have something to say upon the subject of endowment of the clergy as the best means of glorifying God by a nation or its rulers, but must reserve it for the present.

MISS COUTTS'S BISHOP.

A MOHAMMEDAN PROTEST.

Among the many protests which the attempt to foist a bishop on the inhabitants of Cape Town has called forth, not the least interesting is a letter from a Mohammedan, addressed to the Governor, and which we have extracted from the *Cape Town Mail*. It contains some "very palpable hits."

Sir,—You may be sure that when we heard about a bishop coming, we asked what he could be, and for what he came? After asking much we found that his work would be to take the sins of the children off the old people, and put them on the children, and to make them good by putting his hands on them, to make priest, and to see that the priests did their work good, and to make burying grounds and such places good. Well, we thought that's all nonsense, but never mind if people like to believe such things. We are a very quiet people, and don't trouble our heads about other people's business, so we did not say anything, particularly when we hear, that we had nothing to pay for the bishop,—so as it was said in England. Some of my friends, more clever than the others, told me that's all cheating,—you will find they will make us pay here. I said no! our Governor is an honest old soldier, and he will see we are not cheated. I never expected the Council to do anything for us, because I hear they must do everything Mr. Montagu tells them. Well, I was surprised to hear after all that we are to pay a good deal for the bishop, not for his keeping they say, but for his travelling. This is nonsense; the *truth* is that the good lady in England, who sent him, gives £800 a year, and we are to give £400. Oh, sir, this is not right at all, really it is not. It is not honest to put it down in this way. And, sir, is it not wicked and bad to think of a rich people like those who go to hear the bishop preach, and *say* they love *their church very much*, so stingy that they will not pay his expenses for doing what they pretend to say must be done. They can't prove what they say I know. Oh, sir, think of this:—we are a poor people, *and though our number is as great as the bishop's people*, we never ask any man to pay our priests either for preaching or travelling,—we pay their costs gladly because we love them, and we love our religion. *If men don't truly love their religion they won't pay for it*, and that's the reason why the bishop's people won't pay him, and they want to make *us* pay. It is true our priests are not high men. They are very plain; but they do their work well, and although sometimes there is a little quarrelling amongst us, we can say that we act more up to what we believe than the Christians; so that you see our plain way of going on does more for us, than the fine way which costs so much does for the Christians. I hear that when the bishop was in England he spoke about no body having worked amongst us to make us Christians. He did not know what he spoke about. We have had many people to work amongst us, such as Elliott, Vogelgezang, and Stegman, and others, but not of the bishop's preachers; no never. I tell you, Sir Henry, that if you want to make Christians of us it will not be by making *us* pay for that religion. No, believe me, every dollar given to Christian priests will make it more hard to change us. *We can't believe in a religion the followers of which are so stingy and so mean*, that they must always be begging to keep it up; when they can and ought to do it for themselves. We hear that Jesus Christ and his preachers were poor men, who always went about doing good, and all they got was what the people gave them that they preached to, and if it was ever so little they were satisfied; but now Christian priests seem to think of nothing but money, and their people are the same. Oh, it is not right! God cannot be pleased with such things. We cannot help feeling these things. We are quiet, but we think and we feel; and our prophet teaches us that sometimes we must do more.

But I hear, too, that we are not only to pay for the bishop, but that Mr. Hough also is to be paid for preaching here so long, though now he is preaching in England, and is paid for it; and that the reason is because he is too old for this place. Here, too, is wrong. Our high priest was almost double as old as Mr. Hough, and we asked for no money for him. Why? because we loved him too much to let him be like a beggar. Ah! when will Christians learn of Moslems?

But some of my friends tell me that though we pay for the Christian priest—the Christians also pay because the taxes come out of their pockets, and these Christians say that they pay quite enough. Oh, the cheats! Perhaps the people who so talk pay about £8 a year for taxes, in the shape of duty on the things they use, and other things; and out of this their share of the Government cost must come, so that their share of pay for the priest may come to £1 a year—and this from men who think nothing to spend £5 for a ball or supper. Sir, such men don't deserve a bishop or a priest; and if I was Governor or one of the Council, I would tell them plain, that if they don't pay their own bishop and priest they shan't have them; and I would also tell the priests, that if they can't trust God and God's people they are not fit for priests. This would be right, and would do them all good. In the name of all good Moslems, and in the name of all good-thinking people, I say, don't pay the bishop out of other people's money; don't pay Mr. Hough out of our pockets, who, in all the thirty-four years he was here, didn't move a hand to do anything for us. I say, too, don't pay any of the others that I hear are to get so much. It is wrong. It is too hard for us.

It is much trouble for me to write, but perhaps you may hear again from ABDOL SALIE.

Cape Town, June 15th, 1848.

In a subsequent letter from the same individual there is this very reasonable passage:—

But I hear, too, that the people they call Catholics are to get money too for their churches. By the beard of our prophet I can't know what to say about this. I always thought that, when the king is made king, he swears to hate this religion; and the judges and others swear, too, that what is one of the chief things these people believe they do not believe, and yet the Government gives money to these people. It must be a mistake, I think. Just as I write a friend tells me, No, it is not—it is all right. Government pays the religion the same as they pay the policeman, to keep the people in order; the only difference is, the priest keeps them in order by talking to them, and the policeman by knocking them down and putting them in the trunk. Ah, I see now; well, then, next year *we* must ask the Government for some money to make one good large church for us, and if they say they can't give it, because we are not Christians, I shall say they are not good. We are as good policemen as the other priests who teach different from the Governor's religion. Sir, the Catholics ought not to get our money.

The following amusing petition to the Governor and Council from the members of the Mohammedan Church also appears in the same paper:—

That your memorialists form a numerous and wealthy denomination of religionists, paying scot and lot, in common with others of her Majesty's loyal subjects in this colony.

That they have hitherto built their own mosques, and supported their own priests and hadjis, without receiving any assistance from the colonial treasury.

That your memorialists perceive that it is the pious intention of your Excellency and Honourable Council to convert this colony into an ecclesiastical state, and to pension any church which applies for pecuniary assistance, but that even this truly laudable intention would not have placed your memorialists in their present position (beggars of the public money) but for the following happy event, viz.—

The Dervish Abdol Roes has lately been appointed, by the Grand Mufti, to the venerable office of Imaum, which renders it imperative upon him to acquire the additional sacred title of Hadji.

That this title can be acquired only by a pilgrimage to Mecca, which is both troublesome and expensive—camel hire and cucumbers (which form the chief articles of luxury in the desert) being very exorbitant. That it is as absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the dignity of the said Abdol to eat cucumbers and ride on his camel as it is to the dignity of the Lord Bishop of Cape Town to wear lawn sleeves and drive his carriage and four.

That your memorialists, being unwilling to put their hands into their own pockets to pay for the said pilgrimage, if they can persuade the colony at large to do so, and perceiving that your Excellency and Council have been pleased to allow the Bishop the sum of £400 for a tour through the colony, as also a similar sum for an Archdeacon at Graham's Town—feeling assured that your Excellency and Hon'ble Council will act justly as well as *liberally*—that you will not confer upon one class of the community a pecuniary favour, to be paid out of the common fund, and refuse a like favour to another class which is equally taxed to make up that common fund—and remembering that the holy office of Imaum is equally as important to the interests of this colony as that of bishop (the difference, in fact, being merely between the green turban of the one, and the black apron of the other) will graciously take into consideration the great expenses of a pilgrimage to Mecca (passage money, camels, and cucumbers) and add to the colonial estimates the sum of £1,000 for the Imaum's travelling expenses, as well as the sum of £500 to his head priest and tambourin player, Salie of Keerom-street. . . .

That your memorialists are orthodox Sunnites, and utterly abhor the vile insinuations that your Excellency's suddenly developed religious zeal is mere gammon—and that your Excellency's Honourable Council is a mere creature of the Government, and does not possess the confidence of the public, as was uncivilly resolved by the Cape Town municipality, whom, as your memorialists pray, may Allah confound!

And your memorialists, reciprocating your Excellency's good wishes, further pray that your Excellency may see the present earthly blindness of your ways, and become a candidate for admission into the bosom of the sublime Mohammedan church—upon which blessed event the Imaum himself will be humbly proud to perform the necessary ceremony.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever, &c. &c.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ENDOWMENT.

A very numerous and influential meeting, convened by circular, was held on Wednesday evening, at the King's Head, Poultry, to take into consideration the position of Protestant Dissenters in reference to the anticipated proposal, by Government, for the endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy.

Samuel Morley, Esq., was called to the chair at seven o'clock. He stated that six or seven gentlemen had met on two occasions to consider the subject now before the meeting; and, after resolving that some immediate steps should be taken to prepare for the impending struggle, it had been agreed to convene a large meeting, to consist of ministers and laymen representing all denominations, in accordance with which resolution this meeting was assembled.

He called upon Mr. C. Reed to read the draft resolutions which had been prepared for the consideration of the meeting.

These resolutions having been laid on the table, a long and interesting conversation ensued, in which the Rev. Drs. F. A. Cox, Massie, and Hoby; R. Eckett, S. Green, R. Philip, F. Trestrail, M. A. Garvey, J. E. Cumming, Dr. Price, and Messrs. B. Hanbury, E. Edwards, E. Miall, W. Carlile, W. O. Boyes, W. R. Baker, J. Bennett, N. Griffin, E. Clarke, R. Law, J. K. Kilpin, G. Simmonds, &c. &c., took part.

Subsequently the substance of three resolutions was unanimously adopted, to the effect that it was the belief of the meeting that a measure for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland would be submitted to Parliament at an early period; that by whomsoever it was proposed it would be the solemn duty of Protestant Dissenters to be prepared to meet it with the most determined and persevering opposition; and that the ground of such opposition should be an openly avowed antagonism to all State Establishments of religion.

These resolutions were remitted to a small committee for revision and preparation for presentation to a further meeting to be held during the present month, and to be convened by circular as before.

SYNOD OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.—SECESSION.

We condense the following particulars from the *Christian Times*:—After the session in which it was resolved not to prepare any confession of faith, MM. Gasparin and Frederic Monod did not re-appear. They had retired with the other members of the Synod, but when the proceedings were resumed they were not in their place. We cannot help, in our own mind, contrasting the strength, the array, and the popular sympathy, amid which the Free Church of Scotland said her "Farewell to Egypt," and the simplicity of two members, a pastor and a layman, when their cause is lost, waiting till the ordinary separation occurs, and then appearing no more. What had they gone to do? They had no new hall waiting their deliberations—no ardent multitude to hail their entry with the plaudits of their very hearts, to call down upon them the graces of a new mission—no glowing Chalmers—no venerated Gordon—no exhaustless Candlish—no loyal flocks, sending from lowland burgh and highland glen their hearty pledge of faithfulness. They were alone.

M. de Gasparin first, and M. Monod afterwards, sent to the Synod a letter giving in the demission of his functions, and requesting that the letter be inserted in the official record. The refusal of this reasonable request is the first sign of violence displayed by the majority. M. de Gasparin not only leaves the Synod, but also the Church; M. Monod has not yet made a declaration on the latter point, and it is supposed that he waits to see whether the Synod will really so avow the divine honours of his Lord as to leave him free still to abide in the Church.

On Tuesday, the address, as prepared by the Commission, was read before the Synod. The majority seemed pleased—the rationalists being glad of any measure which would prevent the secession of the orthodox; and the orthodox, on their part, astonished at the progress they had made. This address contained such an amount of truth as could well be conveyed without cutting too deeply into the favourite views of the rationalist party; and on the point of the Lord's divinity, it expressly declares that in him dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead bodily.

On Wednesday morning, the address was formally put to the vote, and, as had been agreed the day before, was adopted without discussion.

The Synod is now busy with details of local, provincial, and general Church organization, and more than another week will probably be occupied on those minuter discussions.

It is almost certain that a Free Church will be formed.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.—The meeting at Finsbury Chapel this evening is, we hear, to be followed up by a vigorous movement both in town and country. A public meeting will be held monthly in the metropolis during the winter—that for November (on the 8th) being arranged to take place at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, when Charles Pearson, Esq., M.P., will preside. This week the Rev. Samuel Green commences a tour in Devon and Cornwall, as a deputation from the Association, for the purpose of attending meetings and delivering lectures at Devonport, Plymouth, Totnes, Tavistock, Truro, Falmouth, Redruth, Penzance, and Launceston. Next week Mr. Miall will leave town for South Wales, and visit Newport, Pontypool, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Llanelly, Swansea, and Cardiff. Mr. Kingsley also commences a lecturing tour in Derbyshire in the same week.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE TRACTARIAN.—In commenting on the paragraph relative to the Archbishop of Canterbury and "too much chaunting" which appeared in our last number, the *Church and State Gazette* says:—"Another fact which has come to our knowledge confirms our conviction of its truth. About a month ago, his Grace, in the discharge of the functions of his high office, had occasion to attend the service of the notorious Puseyite church of East Farleigh. For giving full effect to the new-fangled Romish style of worship, of which the vicar of that parish is exceedingly fond, the latter had secured the superintendence of the choir-master of this very St. Mark's College, under whom his own choir had been trained. The chaunting was performed with great spirit; but so shocked (as we have heard on good authority) was the pious-minded Archbishop with it that he afterwards wrote to a gentleman in the parish touching its impropriety, and expressing his decided disapproval of so much of the service being chaunted."

A PUSEYITE PARALLEL.—Australian newspapers have been received up to the 22nd of April; they are filled with polemical discussions arising out of the secession to Rome of Messrs. Sconce and Makison, two of the leading Tractarian clergy in Sydney; and they present a curious parallel to certain incidents of a similar kind in the mother country. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Sydney—a clergyman standing in the same relation to the now avowed apostates as Mr. Bennett, of Knightsbridge, to Mr. Chirol, and Dr. Hook to Mr. Jephson, and who, like those staunch believers in "Anglicanism," as they call it, had been amusing himself and his congregation with the *millinery*, at least, of Popery—has, like his Anglican parallel here, involved himself in recrimination with the seceding clergy. Like Mr. Bennett and Dr. Hook, he is accused of having sanctioned what he now disavows—like them, he has preached his sermon against them for their tardy honesty of profession—all the while retaining the innovations which have led to the corruption which he affects to deplore; and, like them, endeavoured to administer opiates to Protestant alarm and suspicion by denunciations of Rome, *eo nomine*, while the confessional, absolution, and other corrupt practices, are defended and maintained.—*Church and State Gazette.*

CHURCH-RATES AT WREXHAM.—The church authorities in this town have met recently, for the first time, some serious opposition in their attempts to compel the whole parish to support the religion of a part. At a vestry meeting, held September 15th, a church-rate of 2½d. in the pound was proposed and seconded by two gentlemen, one of them the brother of the vicar, who are well able themselves to pay the whole expenses of episcopal worship in the parish. An amendment was immediately proposed by George Kyrke, Esq., an Episcopalian, that the rate should be only one farthing in the pound. This was about to be seconded by W. H. Darby, Esq., of the Society of Friends, when the vicar, who was in the chair, uncourteously and illegally prevented his speaking, on the alleged ground that his name was not in the rate-book. The amendment was however seconded by another rate-payer, Robert Thornely, Esq., who gave the imperious chairman some home thrusts as to his unhandsome conduct, and the efficiency of the voluntary principle. Mr. J. Clare, Baptist minister, then entered a protest against the object of the meeting, which was to *pass a church-rate*, contending that the object was essentially unscriptural and unjust—that no man, or body of men, whether minorities or *majorities*, had any moral right to levy a religious tax—that religious taxation was in fact in itself wrong. To all this the vicar's concise answer was, that it was the law of the land; but, after a long harangue from a lawyer, to the effect that church-rates were older than the Norman conquest, a tax, not on conscience, but on property, &c. &c, the amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority. A poll, however, was demanded, and the result was, that the property of the Church prevailed over the numbers of Dissenters. An enthusiastic public meeting has been held on the subject, in which all compulsory taxation in religion was condemned, and arrangements are being made to form a Wrexham Anti-state-church Society, and spread Anti-state-church principles through this part of North Wales.—*From a Correspondent.*

It is now said that £12,000 a year will be saved to the Duke of Buckingham out of his estates, and that the Marquis of Chandos will succeed to £30,000 a year.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STANSFIELD, SUFFOLK.—On Tuesday, the 26th of September, the Rev. Thomas Sowter, late of Hackney College, was ordained to the pastoral office in the Independent Chapel, Stansfield. The Revs. S. L. Harris, of Clare; S. Ransom, Classical and Hebrew Tutor of Hackney College; H. Coleman, of Wickhambrook; C. Elven, of Bury St. Edmunds; T. Mays, of Wigston, Leicestershire; officiated in the morning service; and the Rev. J. C. Bodwell, M.A., of Bury St. Edmunds, preached in the evening. Several other ministers were present and took part in the services. After the morning service upwards of a hundred dined together in a booth erected for the purpose.

BILLERICAY.—On Thursday, the 14th of September, the nineteenth anniversary of the South East Essex Sunday School Union was held in this town. Before the meeting the Sunday-school children belonging to the Independent chapel were plentifully regaled with a substantial dinner in a tent on Mr. Curtis's lawn. Upwards of 100 children were present, with many teachers and friends. At half past three o'clock a large number of teachers and friends assembled in the Independent chapel, when the Rev. John Curwen, of Plaistow, delivered a lecture on the "Best Mode of Teaching in Sunday Schools." The subject was illustrated by a class formed of the Sunday-school children in the meeting. Great interest was taken in the proceedings, and much satisfaction expressed. At five o'clock the friends met for tea in the Assembly-room, which was so crowded that upwards of sixty persons had to obtain accommodation at the Crown Inn. At six o'clock a large public meeting was held in the meeting-house, at which the Rev. Mr. Isaac, of Stock, presided; Rev. Mr. Price, of Woodham Ferris, (Secretary), read the Report, which announced 1,800 boys and girls in the Sunday-schools, with 250 teachers. Rev. J. Wager (Southend), E. Davis (Romford), B. H. Kluht (Billericay), John Curwen (Plaistow), T. Hayward (Rochford), H. Cock (Ingatestone), John Hall (Brentwood), J. B. Laws (Writtle), James Pilkington (Rayleigh), John Moss, —Adams, and G. Maconachie, of Orsett, assisted in the proceedings, which terminated about nine o'clock.

LEYTONSTONE.—There being but one school at Leytonstone for the education of the poor, and that a National one, of not the most liberal character, the congregation assembling at the Independent Chapel have resolved upon establishing one on the British system. A commencement has already been made by some ladies, who educate several girls during the week in the chapel, and it is now proposed to erect a school-room, on a piece of ground adjoining. A public meeting for this object was held on Tuesday, the 26th ult., when Ebenezer Howard, Esq., presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. W. Deering, the minister, Rev. Messrs. Seaborne, Higgins, Watts, Corbishley, and Messrs. Ebenezer Clarke, Brook, and Williams. The evening was exceedingly wet, but the attendance was good, and a very liberal collection was made. Several of the speakers deprecated the idea of receiving any assistance from the Government, and a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated July 11, written by Sir James Ross, on board the "Investigator," off the Vrow Islands:—"We have been stopped here by the ice, but make the attempt to get through in a couple of days. We had rather a rough passage across the Atlantic, but managed to rough it, and are at present all well and happy. No news as yet of Sir John Franklin. All the whalers have gone to the south to find an opening through the ice, having been unsuccessful on this side of the Strait. We are at present fast to an iceberg, and I assure you they are very unpleasant customers to deal with, great pieces breaking off very often, which is rather dangerous if they strike the ship. This is the last place we shall have an opportunity of writing from, so that you will not hear of us again until our return."

BREAK-UP OF A ROMISH CONVENT.—The Romanist convent at Penryn is broken up. The last of the inmates departed this week, and the property is for sale. The locality was exceedingly well chosen as the head-quarters of a propagandist mission for Cornwall. While the locality thus gave prominence to the institution, the neighbourhood afforded an ample field for its labours. The town and parishes of Penryn Creek have fully 15,000 inhabitants. The great mining district of the county, with a population of 70,000, adjoins Penryn, and the towns of Truro, Redruth, Camborne, and Helston, are only eight or ten miles distant. The encouraging sympathy of friends would not be wanting, since Romish visitors, many of them distinguished for rank and station, are continually arriving at Falmouth, a chief resort of foreign vessels. No pains were spared to obtain success. The ladies appointed to conduct it were superior in manners, in accomplishments, in the art of teaching, and in the power of winning the confidence and affection of their pupils. Protestants sent their daughters to be educated in the convent, and the free school connected with it was well attended. The establishment is broken up, we understand, from the failure of supplies. We are told that the revolutionary movements on the continent have cut off assistance to the amount of £5,000 a year, and this, added to disappointment in the *expected profits* of the convent school, has obliged them to abandon the ground.—*Devonshire Chronicle.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REGIUM DONUM.—PROPOSED DECLARATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of ministers lately a valued brother suggested the desirableness of eliciting the names of the recipients of the *Regium Donum*, by obtaining the published protest of all the ministers in the Three Denominations who are not partakers of the grant, but opposed to its principle, and whose signatures to a declaration, such as the following, would at the same time be a valuable testimony to the Government and the country as to the extent of the repudiation.

It is, therefore, earnestly requested that the editors of the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, and *Banner*, will kindly urge the point, and publish from time to time the signatures of those who are willing to bear their testimony against the *Regium Donum*.

The minister who made the suggestion will send his name, and has permitted me to remit the idea.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
WM. BATHURST WOODMAN.

P.S. I send to the three papers mentioned because neither is seen by all our ministers.

Newport, Gloucester, Sept. 29, 1848.

PROPOSED DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned ministers of the Independent, Baptist, and Presbyterian denominations, hereby tender our thanks to those members of the House of Commons who recently opposed the grant of the *Regium Donum*, and testify that we are not recipients of the fund, but repudiate the principle of it and of all State endowments of religion. Signed,

Wm. Bathurst Woodman, Independent, Newport, Gloucestershire.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I trust you will pardon me for recalling your attention to the appearance of the so-called Seamen's Christian Friend Society in your columns.

The best reply to the tirade of Dr. Oxley is the fact, that Mr. T. G. Williams, their late Treasurer, has felt it his duty to withdraw from a body of men whose whole proceedings are marked with a deceptive character—who do not the work they profess to do—who have a name to live, and are dead. Mr. Williams himself told me that he would write to these persons, and decline having any further communication with them.

The curious nomenclature of Dr. Oxley, who styles a man "a Mr. Curzon," who is the secretary of a public society, a peer's son, and decorated by two sovereigns for public services, is meant for a retort *discourteous* in exchange for my refusal to recognise even the name of the so-called Seamen's Christian Friend Society. But the matter of this argument is as worthless as its manner. The British and Foreign Sailors' Society are what they profess to be; but after most anxious inquiries I can find no evidence of work, worthy of the name, done by Dr. Oxley's friends—no trace of tracts or scriptures distributed by them—and plenty of evidence that such religious services as they perform in the Regent's Canal Basin are often conducted surreptitiously, their agents pretending that they belong to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, in order to gain admission to the ships. I am therefore justified in stating that the Seamen's Christian Friend Society *are not what they profess to be*; and that they are little better than an imposition upon public charity, countenanced by the name of that very silly gentleman, Dr. Oxley.

Two more points I would notice. First, I certainly plead guilty to being the paid secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. I am not ashamed to confess that I would endeavour to crush Dr. Oxley's society of scheming collectors, from personal, even if I did not from public motives. Do I make it a charge against the pseudo-society that they have a secretary (Mr. Whitford) who is paid? My charge is, that he is paid for doing nothing: such an accusation is not brought against me.

The other point is the "persecution." I am ready to admit that my persecution of Dr. Oxley's friends, ever since they meddled with the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, has been "systematic and premeditated;" I only regret that it has not been as "intolerable" as Dr. Oxley says it is—for he seems inclined to perpetuate, so long as he can, the mischievous and disreputable society over which he presides.

Permit me to say a word to yourself. What you mean in your motto by "The Protestantism of the Protestant religion," I do not know, and shall not stay to inquire. But take care, Sir. If you intend to make your columns the gratuitous advertisers of fraudulent societies, it will prove to the honour of Nonconformity that you announce your own principles to be the "Dissidence of Dissent."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
EDWD. CURZON, Secretary.

2, *Jeffrey-square, St. Mary Axe, Oct.* 3, 1848.

[We know nothing whatever of either of the societies now disputing each other's claims to the public confidence. We have the pleasure of a slight acquaintance with Dr. Oxley, whose character and reputation we believe would stand a comparison with those of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Curzon, "peer's son" though he be, "and decorated by two sovereigns for public services." At all events, the tone of the above letter does not prepossess us in favour of the writer, or of the society he represents—and, we observe, that it furnishes no evidence but the withdrawal of the treasurer, to sustain its sweeping accusations. As to the hon. gentleman's word of advice to us, we treat it as a sample of that impertinence of which aristocratic men are occasionally guilty. To give opportunity to the maligned to defend themselves will always be grateful to us—and if in doing so we should happen to offend peers' sons, why, we must patiently endure the consequences. Certainly, the honour to which we aspire is very different in kind from those usually conferred by foreign sovereigns.—ED. NONCON.]

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The grant of £125,000 for educational purposes being among the items brought before the Select Committee on the Estimates, Dr. Kay Shuttleworth, the Secretary to the Committee, was examined as a witness. As his evidence contains a variety of interesting particulars, and shows the progress made in carrying out the famous "Minutes," we lay it before our readers *in extenso*:—

What is the office that you hold at the Privy Council?—Secretary to the Committee on Education of the Privy Council.

How long have you held that office?—Since 1839.

Is the establishment of your office separate from that of the Board of Trade?—From the Board of Trade, but not from the Privy Council.

Are the clerks in your office completely devoted to your department, or are they mixed up with other business?—Entirely devoted to my department.

There are nine clerks in your department?—There are nine clerks on the staff of the Privy Council office connected with my department, and there are provisional appointments. I understand that evidence on this subject has been given by the Clerk of the Council.

Do you think that for the present state of business the office is sufficiently manned?—The business of my office is continually increasing in all respects, and we are always on the verge of being undermanned. It is an office which has been continually expanding since I have held it.

AMOUNT AND MODE OF EXPENDITURE.

With regard to the votes you have submitted to Parliament this year, there is an increase of £25,000; will you state what has been the object of that increase?—Perhaps it may assist the explanation of the estimate, if I state to the committee what was expended last year upon various objects. From the 5th of April 1847, to the 5th of April 1848, the following sums were expended. For the erection of school buildings, including teachers' residences and some fittings for the school rooms, £71,739 9s. 9d. For the purchase of Kneller Hall Estate and the expenses of the conveyance, which estate is intended for a training school for the masters of schools connected with public departments and with the colonies, £11,043 10s. 6d. Grants have been made likewise to training schools at Carmarthen, Worcester, Cheltenham, and Glasgow, amounting to £15,000. During the year there were from sixteen to eighteen inspectors of schools, and their expenses amounted to £12,451 3s. 11d. An annual grant is made to the National Society's Training School of £1,000; an annual grant to the British and Foreign School Society's Training School of £750; to the Edinburgh Normal School, belonging to the Established Church of Scotland, £500; and towards the maintenance of students at Battersea, being the result of an examination under the Minutes of August and December, 1846 (the amount being determined by the number of certificates obtained in the training school), £340. Further, in execution of the Minutes of August and December 1846, the amount of grants made for pupil teachers and stipendiary monitors was £9,899. The amount of allowances to masters and mistresses for training pupil teachers was £3,055. The whole expenditure of last year amounted to £125,778 4s. 2d. The estimate, therefore, for the ensuing year is very nearly the actual expenditure of last year, £125,000.

The vote last year was £100,000; how did you get the rest?—We had a balance of £29,355 remaining from the preceding year. I expected that £134,000 would be required for the expenditure of last year; actually only £125,778 has been required.

Then, in fact, the increase this year as compared with last is not £25,000?—There is no increase of expenditure contemplated.

Then it was the vote in 1846 that was taken in surplusage?—The vote in 1846 was taken in surplusage. The National Society had a very large fund in the preceding years to expend, which had been gradually undergoing a reduction; it at length came to be quite exhausted, and during the last year the society was suffering from a want of funds, consequently the expenditure to meet our grants was not so great in the country as we anticipated.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The amount of your expenses depends upon the contributions from societies?—The grants of the Committee of the Council on Education are made to meet voluntary contributions: they are made about in the proportion of one-third of what is expended either from local contributions or from grants from voluntary associations, with this exception, that all grants made under the Minutes of 1846 are not made so directly to meet voluntary contributions. Those grants differ in this particular; they have an indirect influence in occasioning increased expenditure in the school by making it necessary that the master should have greater ability than those who preceded him, and by causing an increased outlay on school apparatus and school books, and otherwise by making a larger local expenditure necessary to increase the efficiency of the school. So that indirectly these Minutes of 1846 are attended with the same result, but the grants to pupil teachers are not made upon direct monetary conditions.

Since the Minutes of 1846 have the contributions from societies decreased or increased?—The expenditure on education in the country is continually undergoing increase. I apprehend that the grant of Parliament of £125,000 represents an expenditure of at least £375,000 or £400,000.

You consider that the expense on the part of individuals or societies is upon the increase?—Upon the increase, though we do not expect that it will provide for all that will be required for the education of the country. *We are approaching, apparently, the limits to which voluntary contributions can reach.*

From your experience of the effects of national contribution, should you say that its tendency was to promote or to check individual contribution?—The tendency hitherto, since the grants of Parliament, has been remarkably to increase local contribution.

Could you furnish the committee with a statement of the proportion of that increase?—Upon that subject I could not state anything exactly as matter of statistics; I can only state my general impression; for example, when I took the office of secretary to the Committee of Council on Education, the grant of Parliament had previously been only £20,000 per annum, and I apprehend that the whole amount expended annually in the erection of schools at that time consisted of less than £60,000. The grant has gradually risen to £125,000 per annum. The conditions upon which that grant is distributed are much more strictly enforced by the Committee of the Council on Education than they could be by the Treasury; and I am certain that the grant now represents a smaller proportion of the actual expenditure than the grant made by the Treasury in 1838 did; therefore, if the grant of £20,000 in 1838 represented a total expenditure of £60,000, my impression is, that a grant of £125,000 in 1848-49 represents £400,000.

When you say that you think we are approaching the limits of voluntary contribution, does that notion arise from any practical experience which you have had of a dislike to the regulations, or the interference of the Privy Council; or do you mean that, generally speaking, you think that the amount of eleemosynary education in this country has reached its limit?—My impression is derived from the failure of efforts to raise funds to establish and to support training schools, which have, during the last two years, been rather remarkable. The effect of the Minutes of 1846 was to produce a very strong impression throughout the country that the establishment of new training schools was necessary, and efforts have been made in various dioceses and amongst the various religious communions to obtain funds for the erection of the requisite buildings, and for the support of those institutions. My estimate is founded upon what has occurred during the last year, under the operations of the Committee of the Council. *We apprenticed* 1,000 *pupil teachers last year;* when those apprenticeships are concluded a considerable proportion of the pupil teachers will obtain Queen's scholarships, entitling them to enter a training school with an exhibition; *probably* 750 *out of the* 1,000 *will obtain Queen's scholarships with an exhibition* of £20 each, which will occasion a contribution to the amount of £15,000 towards the annual expenses of training schools; the prospect of such resources is of course a large premium upon the establishment of such schools; and there has been the strongest desire felt by the Church, and by various religious communions, to establish training schools to meet those expected contributions, but the greatest difficulty has been experienced in raising the necessary funds, and many failures have occurred; *I therefore think that we are approaching the limit of voluntary contribution towards this national object.*

Do you think that the training schools are the most popular part of your assistance?—I do not think so; I think that the system of assisting pupil teachers, and allowing them to become Queen's scholars, and to enter the training schools, is equally popular.

Could you furnish the committee with any estimate of the amount of popular education which is furnished totally independent of your assistance as compared with that which is assisted by you?—I should not like to venture upon an estimate; but the fact that these contributions have been made for the establishment and support of schools, by persons who had formed a very mean and limited notion of the objects of popular education, and the mode of accomplishing them, renders the influence of such efforts on the public weal much smaller than its apparent importance.

The first item in the estimate of this year is, "For the erection of school-buildings, including school-rooms, schoolmasters' houses, workshops, kitchens, and washhouses, £45,000." Is that the same item as you gave just now for the erection of schools, &c., £71,000 for last year?—It is.

Then you take considerably less for that purpose this year than you spent last year?—Because the National Society has entirely exhausted its funds for the aid of local contributions; and I apprehend that there will be a diminution in the amount expended on that object.

Is the British and Foreign School Society in a similar condition?—The British and Foreign School Society has never been able to make contributions towards that object to any considerable extent.

Therefore the whole of that £45,000 is, in fact, a contribution to the National Schools?—Not by any means; but it never has been the custom of the British and Foreign School Society to aid from its general funds local contributions towards that object; whereas the National Society has been able to do that to the extent of £30,000 a year.

Then this item presumes a large amount of individual subscriptions?—This item of £45,000 is the one-third which will meet the two-thirds of local contributions.

Coming from all sources?—Coming from all sources.

PAUPER AND PENAL SCHOOLS AT KNELLER HALL.

The next vote is, "For erection of pauper and penal schools, and furnishing and completion of contract of normal school, £7,000." Will you state what those pauper and penal schools are?—In the expenditure of the preceding year the committee will perceive that there is entered £11,000 for the purchase of an estate called Kneller Hall. In the Minutes of August and December, 1846, an expenditure of £20,000 was contemplated for the erection of buildings on that estate for a normal school, and for the pauper and penal schools, the normal school being for the education of schoolmasters for workhouses, prisons, dockyards, naval establishments, and for the colonies. The penal school was intended as an elementary school, to be attached to the training school for schoolmasters, in which masters would practise the art of teaching, and it was intended to contain a younger class of criminals than those sent to Parkhurst. It was hoped by the Home Secretary that those children might return to society in England, after having gone through reformatory discipline and instruction in this school. It is the intention of the Government, as soon as the training school is established, to erect a penal school upon this estate, the erection of which is expected to cost about £5,000, and the furnishing of the normal school about £2,000.

That penal school is not attached to any prison?—It is not yet erected, nor is the erection commenced, because it is necessary that the normal school should be in operation first.

Is part of this £7,000 for that purpose?—£5,000.

What is the superintendence under which the penal school is intended to be placed?—Under the joint superintendence of the Home Office and the Committee of Council on Education.

Will the boys sent there be boys who have been convicted for slight offences?—Yes, but not sentenced to transportation.

Something short of Parkhurst?—It will be a junior Parkhurst.

The selection of those boys will rest with the Secretary of State?—Yes.

And the mode of education with the Committee of Council?—Yes, the Home Secretary being a member of the Committee of Council.

It will partake as much of the character of a prison as of a school?—It will have more of the character of a school than of a prison, but it will have penal discipline; they will be very young offenders.

From all parts of the kingdom?—From all parts of the kingdom.

Including Scotland and Ireland?—I believe there is no limitation.

What number of offenders is it intended to have?—I do not think that any exact estimate has been formed of the number. The establishment would be a small one at its commencement.

This is a new item in this vote?—The Minute for this vote was before Parliament last year, and it was agreed to by a committee in December 1846; but the buildings have not actually been erected yet, because it was necessary first that a training school for schoolmasters should be established. The staff which is to manage the instruction at this school will consist, for the most part, of students at the training school.

But the Minute of Council by which this intention is to be fulfilled was presented to Parliament last year?—Yes; a vote last year was taken upon it.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

The next vote is, "For 20 inspectors of schools, £17,000." What are the salaries of those inspectors?—The salaries of the inspectors are £450 per annum, with 15s. for every day in which they are actually engaged in the duties of their office, and their actual expenses of locomotion. Altogether the average expenses of each inspector are £850 per annum.

Do they give the whole of their time?—Yes.

How many schools have they to inspect?—I think there are under the inspection of the Committee of Council 4,000 schools in England and Wales, and the whole of the schools of the Church of Scotland, besides a great number of schools connected with the Free Church.

Then those 20 inspectors have the whole inspection of England and Scotland?—Of Great Britain.

By whom are those inspectors selected?—The Lord President submits the names to the Committee of Council. There are peculiar regulations with respect to particular religious communions. For the Church schools the concurrence of the Archbishop is required; for the schools in Scotland the concurrence of the Education Committee of the Established Church of Scotland is required, or the concurrence of the Education Committee of the Free Church; and with respect to any other communions, for example the Congregational Dissenters, or Wesleyan Methodists, any educational committee of that body would be consulted.

From what class of men are they selected?—They are all of them gentlemen who have received a liberal if not a collegiate education.

Do you know what the salaries of the inspectors in Ireland are?—The inspectors in Ireland are a very different class; the commissioners have appointed schoolmasters, and similar persons as inspectors; in fact, with the exception of one or two superintending, the inspectors in Ireland are totally different from those in England, and no parallel can be drawn between the two. *One great object of inspection in England has been to establish with respect to education a communication with the gentry and with the clergy of all classes in England, and to affect public opinion.*

The inspectors of Ireland are upon a salary of £250 each?—I am not aware what their salaries are.

Do you consider that it is necessary for the inspection of schools to engage the services of persons in the class of life you have mentioned?—I will explain what some of the duties of those inspectors are, and I think it will be obvious to the committee that it would be impossible to have men of inferior education for such duties. Under the Minutes of August and December 1846, the inspectors have to perform the functions of examiners of schoolmasters for certificates, which are, in fact, diplomas of merit. Those diplomas are granted after a written examination, extending to at least ten subjects for the lowest certificate, involving extensive, though perhaps not very deep acquirements; and the higher certificates extend to a still larger number of subjects. The inspector conducts this examination publicly. He is required to go through the whole of those examination papers himself, and to report his opinion upon them to the Committee of Council, and to mark the errors which they contain, and subsequently they are reviewed at the office of the Committee of Council. I am confident that if the committee saw the papers, they would say that persons of liberal education are required to perform that duty.

Are those inspectors extensively devoted to the school; or have they any other employment?—None whatever.

They have no other emolument?—No other.

Latin and Greek, the dead languages, are not taught in the schools?—They are in Scotland universally.

My question refers to English schools.—They are taught in the training schools.

What is the course of instruction given in the schools which are under the inspection of the gentlemen of whom you have been speaking who have had a collegiate education?—The schools are of two classes, training schools and elementary schools. In the training schools the schoolmasters are educated, and of course the education of a teacher has a much higher range than that of an elementary scholar. The schoolmasters receive an extensive education in some subjects which they do not teach, because it is necessary to inform their minds, to give them general intelligence, and to exercise their faculties beyond the mere subjects in which they are afterwards to instruct. Therefore the instruction in the training schools extends over a wide surface, and is in many respects a complete education. The instruction in the elementary schools is continually rising. It includes instruction in the English language, in arithmetic, in geography, in English history, and in religious knowledge, and in some schools the elements of mechanics and other collateral subjects. But recently a new element has been added to the elementary schools, which is superior to the instruction of the ordinary scholars. In the elementary school pupil teachers are now educated; they are apprenticed for five years, and at the end of the five years prepared to enter a training school; they will pass an examination of some difficulty before they can be admitted to the training school, and

therefore the education of pupil teachers is carried to a much higher degree than that of the ordinary scholars of common schools.

With respect to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, and all those things which are likely to be practically useful to the children who are educated in the schools, do you think that gentlemen who have an education at the University are best qualified to inspect that sort of instruction?—The committee will observe that *the inspectors in entering the schools have to represent in some degree the Government, to represent authority;* and that no subject in this country has been regarded with more jealousy than public education, and no function has been more difficult to administer, therefore, than the function of inspector of education. My impression is, that if persons who were not of the rank of gentlemen and had not received a liberal education had been entrusted with those duties in the first instance, great mistakes would have been committed and the largest amount of irritation produced throughout the country.

It may be desirable to insert here that part of the Report of the Committee which refers to the Educational vote:—

The principle of this vote has been so frequently and so recently discussed that your committee will not dilate upon the question. They only desire to call the attention of the House to the purchase of the Kneller Hall estate, for the purpose of an experiment rather in penal discipline than education; for which £5,000 has been already expended in a normal school, and for which upwards of £50,000 is expected to be incurred in establishing what is called by Mr. Shuttleworth "a Junior Parkhurst."

The salaries of the inspectors appear high: even if it should be thought necessary to give them to persons of collegiate education, they exceed the usual average of pay to curates in this country, the class of gentlemen with whom they would appear to be in a somewhat similar position. When the system is more fully developed, your committee think they might be reduced.

The increase in the sum taken for this estimate is apparent only. The actual sum spent in the last year was £125,000; the excess over the vote having been defrayed out of the surplus of the preceding year. This is not the only vote in which your committee have observed this practice, which they think deserves the close attention of the Treasury.

We shall give the remainder of Dr. Shuttleworth's evidence next week.

Third Annual Meeting of the Welsh Normal School.—The third annual meeting of the subscribers to the Welsh Normal School was held at the Tabernacle Baptist Chapel, Carmarthen, on Tuesday week. The attendance was larger than on any previous occasion. William Walters, Esq., Mayor of Haverfordwest, was voted to the chair; and the Rev. David Rees, Llanelly, and the Rev. David Evans, Swansea, were nominated secretaries to the meeting. The Rev. Henry Griffiths, of Brecon, read the Report of the Brecon Agency Committee. All the bills had not been presented, but the account stood as follows:—Receipts, £304 17s. 6d.; expenditure to September 30, £352 5s. 11d.; balance due to the Treasurer, £47 8s. 5d. But if the sums promised were collected, there would be £50 in hand. The Agency Committee having been only appointed until the end of September, were willing to act still, provided they were guaranteed the funds necessary for carrying on the institution until the Christmas recess. Evan Davies, Esq., M.A., gave a report of the internal state of the college. Several students had left the institution during the present year. Applications for efficient masters were continually coming in, but he regretted to say they were unable to supply the demand. There were, at present, twelve young men in the house; but at the close of the year he expected there would be from sixteen to eighteen. These reports were adopted. The meeting then considered various suggestions made relative to the future government of the institution. It was resolved that the education imparted should consist of secular and religious instruction, omitting the words, "On the principles of the British and Foreign School Society;" that candidates should be recommended for practical piety and general usefulness, by a minister and two laymen of different denominations; that the Committee should consist of seventy-two individuals, of equal numbers from the Episcopalian, Independent, Calvinistic Methodist, Wesleyan, Baptist, and the Society of Friends denominations, &c. (an amendment to the effect that the Committee be formed without reference to denominational peculiarities was withdrawn). A clause, empowering four-fifths of the subscribers, in any contingency, to dispose of the property, and appropriate the proceeds thereof to the promotion of Voluntary education, was agreed to, as was another clause, investiug the trustees with the usual powers. The other clauses proposed were adopted, with some slight alterations. Twenty-four trustees, being four from each denomination, were appointed. The premises at Brecon will be given up after the expiration of the present year, and suitable premises taken at Swansea. Certain declarations having recently been made relative to the Baptist denomination, the Baptists present retired to the vestry, and unanimously adopted a resolution declaring their opposition to Government grants.

New Line of Steamers to the Levant.—The *Liverpool Courier* states that a new line of monthly communication is about to be commenced between that town and several of the principal ports in the Mediterranean, including Malta, Constantinople, and Trebisond. The first steamer will be the "Sir R. Peel," of 320 tons, to be despatched on the 18th inst. She will be succeeded by the "Earl of Auckland," a splendid ship of 450 tons.

In the late session of Parliament 133 public acts received the royal assent.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon in the National Assembly.—On Tuesday week, Louis Napoleon went down to the House of Assembly apparently unobserved, until he was seen walking towards a bench situated on the upper part of the Left. The House was engaged in discussing the Amendment of M. Duvergier d'Hauranne proposing to divide the legislative powers between two Chambers instead of entrusting them to one, and M. Marcel Barthe had just declared that the Emperor Napoleon fell, not because he abused his power, but because his will was not that of his people, when a sudden agitation pervading the Assembly announced the arrival of the personal representative of that great name. All eyes followed the Prince from the side-door by which he entered, to his seat; and his accession to the Assembly so diverted its attention that the interrupted Member, unable to regain a hearing, was constrained to descend from the tribune in the midst of his speech. After a brief pause, the Reporter of the Committee appointed to examine into the electoral return from the Yonne, appeared in the tribune to declare that the election had resulted in favour of Citizen Charles Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, who had obtained 42,000 votes, the next highest candidate having received only 3,000. The Committee, therefore, proposed the provisional admission of the Prince until he should have produced his certificate of birth and other documents establishing his nationality. The President intimated that a *provisional* admission could not be entertained, and M. Vivien politely suggested that public notoriety might well replace the documents required. The President then inquired if there was any opposition to the admission of the new Member; and, being responded to with cries of "No, no," from all parts of the House, he proclaimed Citizen Charles Louis Napoleon Buonaparte representative of the people for the Department of the Yonne. His Highness immediately mounted the tribune, and, amid perfect silence, read the following short address:—

Citizen Representatives,—It is impossible that I can keep silence after the calumnies of which I have been the object. I must express frankly, and at the earliest moment of my taking my seat amongst you, the real sentiments which animate, and which have ever animated me. After thirty-three years of proscription and exile, I am at last entitled to resume my rights as a citizen. The Republic has bestowed on me happiness; to the Republic I tender my oath of gratitude, my oath of devotion; and my generous countrymen who have returned me to this place, may be assured that I will endeavour to justify their choice in exerting myself with you to maintain tranquillity, the first necessity of the country, and to the development of democratic institutions, which the people have the right to demand. For a long time I have been unable to consecrate to France anything but the meditations of exile and captivity. At last the career which you pursue is open to me. Receive me, then, my dear colleagues, into your ranks with the same sense of affectionate confidence which I bring there. My conduct—always inspired by duty, always animated by respect for the law—my conduct will prove the falsehood of those who have attempted to blacken me for the purpose of still keeping me proscribed, and will demonstrate that no one is more firmly resolved than myself to establish and defend the Republic.

Immediately after the conclusion of his address, and when he was in the act of receiving the felicitations of several of the members of the Assembly who surrounded him, as he descended from the tribune, some individual member shouted, in a stentorian voice, "Vive la Republique." In the Salle des Pas Perdus the observation was made, "*C'est un discours de la couronne!*" It is affirmed that a Buonapartist manifestation had been prepared, but was suppressed by the influence of some leading members of that party. Eight Socialists were arrested, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Gen. Cavaignac.

The Debate on the Single Chamber.

On Tuesday, the debate on the 20th article commenced—

The French People delegates the Legislative power to *one* Assembly.

M. Duvergier D'Hauranne proposed an amendment, delegating the power to *two* Assemblies—

One of which shall assume the name of Chamber of Representatives, and the other that of Council of the Ancients.

M. Lamartine ascended the tribune, and delivered a speech of great length in favour of a single chamber. He went over all the advantages commonly attributed to a system of one chamber. It might, he said, be admitted that the government might exist as under the monarchy, in a state of equilibrium between the different powers, but he contended that if a senate were created, such a body would absorb all the eminent men in the sciences, arts, letters, and politics, of whom the lower Assembly would thus be deprived. How, he asked, in times of danger such as the present, could an insurrection be suddenly suppressed if two chambers were to be consulted? He contended that no analogy existed either between France and England, or between France and the United States. In England, the House of Lords represented the interests and traditions of an aristocracy; no such interests and no such traditions could be represented here. In the United States, the Senate represented the federal principle; no such principle was to exist in France. He contended that a second chamber would be the nursery of an aristocracy, and insisted on this point until he elicited some noisy demonstrations of applause from the ultra-democratic party. In fine, he contended that with two chambers the dictatorship would become almost a normal condition. He concluded as follows:—

I know that we have great difficulties to pass through. Since the middle ages no such commotion has shaken the horizon as has of late disturbed Europe. I do not speak here of the political situation of Italy, Germany, or any other nation, for that is not the real danger; but I say, that since the time of Munster and the Anabaptists, from that savage Socialist who made his appearance on the banks of the Rhine, and who raised, in order to proceed to conquest, to satisfy his anti-social ambition, armies of 30,000 men, nothing like what is now passing ever struck men's view. I know that these dangers, destructive as they are of all social order, quickly died away—that they passed like meteors—that these monstrous ideas appear from time to time in the midst of humanity in order to terrify it; but I likewise know that, like all monsters, these ideas cannot again take root and flourish: they try, it is true, at present, but in a little time they will cease to exist. Well, gentlemen, to these anti-social ideas will you oppose the mechanism of two chambers? No; what it will be necessary to set against them is the dictatorship, not of a man, but of the legislative body [hear]. What would you have, I ask, to oppose to plagiarists of '93, with the organization of their secret societies, if they attempted to reappear? Nothing but the dictatorship [murmurs]. But, on the hypothesis of two chambers, to whom would you remit the dictatorship? To the two rival chambers? Impossible. To one of them? Then the other would *ipso facto* be disgraced, annihilated. To one man? But will you have more consideration for, more dependence on one man than on yourselves? Besides, gentlemen, where are you to find the fitting man? Do you suppose that we are in a time when phantoms are taken for realities? Do not believe in any one man, gentlemen; think of Monck, think of Buonaparte [movement]. I do not know if I have convinced any of you, but for my part I persist in advocating a single chamber [applause].

A lively agitation succeeded this address, and the sitting was suspended for a few minutes.

M. Odillon Barrot next ascended the tribune, and delivered a speech in favour of the system of two chambers. He insisted that the single chamber would be a dictatorship; that it would be a revival of the convention in permanence. A single chamber has never been the normal and regular constitution of any country. A single chamber is good only to constitute or to destroy; but what is left in France now to be overturned? The necessity of the moment is to establish and to preserve. M. Odillon Barrot took the occasion of this address to make a warm profession of adherence to the Republic, which he declared to be the best, the most just, and the most worthy of governments, and to be entitled to preference so long as it gave security and liberty. He delivered a eulogium on the policy of the actual government both at home and abroad—abroad, in resisting foreign war, to which generous impulses might have driven it; and at home, in resisting the pretensions of the communists and socialists. This policy, he contended, only required for its consolidation and consecration the regular action of a government organized with two chambers. He declared that he had served the monarchy with devotion and conviction, and had warned it, without effect, against those exaggerations which ultimately produced its fall, but trusted that he would be more successful in the counsels which he should offer to the Republic. M. Dupin then rose, and commenced his observations by rendering full justice to the eloquence of M. Barrot and to the honesty of his intentions. The system of two chambers might be very well, he said, in theory, but in the present circumstances and actual condition of the country it was useless.

M. Dupin, in the course of his speech, took occasion to declare his adhesion to the Republic, but at the same time made some severe remarks upon the partisans of socialism, and then passed on to explain, in a very lucid manner, the many inconveniences which would result from a division of the legislative power, which must not be confounded with a separation of the executive power. He saw in the power of the executive a sufficient counterpoise for the power of the Assembly, for he did not agree with M. Lamartine in desiring a dictatorial assembly.

The Chamber divided—

For two Chambers	289
Against	530
Majority for a single Chamber ..	241

The debate on the Constitution was resumed on Thursday in the National Assembly. The 20th article, in favour of one chamber, was formally adopted. This vote, it is said, is not in accordance with the general opinion out of doors. It is asserted that the vote will be rescinded, and that a system similar to that in the United States will be ultimately adopted.

Art. 21. The whole number of representatives of the people shall be 750, including the representatives of Algeria and the French colonies.

Several amendments were proposed and rejected, and the article adopted.

Art. 22. That the number shall be increased to 900 for assemblies called to revise the Constitution.

Voted without discussion.

Art. 23. The election is based on the population.

Voted.

M. Ferdinand de Lasteyrie and Maurat Ballange moved the following additional paragraph:—

The departments shall be divided into electoral districts, each electing a representative.

M. Dufaure observed that the discussion on the amendment would come on more properly when the 28th article, providing that the election of representatives should take place by departments, was under consideration.—Agreed to.

Art. 24. The suffrage is direct and universal. The ballot is secret.

Adopted without discussion.

M. Etienne proposed the following addition:—

Citizens who, without any legitimate reason, fail to perform

their electoral duties, shall be liable to a fine, to be fixed by the electoral law.

Consideration of the amendment postponed until the discussion on the organic law.

Art. 25. All Frenchmen, twenty-one years of age, and enjoying their civil and political rights, are electors.

Adopted.

Art. 26. All Frenchmen, twenty-five years of age, and enjoying their civil and political rights, shall be eligible, without any condition derived from the quota of taxation or domicile.

M. Pagnerre moved the suppression of the last paragraph of the article, "without any condition whatever," &c. M. Vivien, in the name of the committee, consented to the suppression; which was opposed by Messrs. Lafayette and Deville, and rejected by the majority. The article was afterwards voted.

Art. 27. The electoral law shall define the incapacities and incompatibilities resulting from the exercise of public functions.

Various amendments were proposed. M. Dufaure suggested the expediency of deciding, by a special vote, whether the amendments should be discussed at present, or postponed until the discussion of the organic law. A ballot was taken. The result gave—

Voters	785
Absolute majority	393
For the immediate discussion	573
Against it	212

M. Dufaure then asked, that the amendments, five in number, be referred to the committee.—Agreed to.

Art. 28. The election of representatives shall take place by departments in the chief town of the district, and by ballot.

M. Bourbosson moved that the vote for the election of representatives should take place in each district by ballot, and that the votes should be counted in the chief town of the department. The President having announced that the committee agreed to the suppression of the 28th article, M. Deseze opposed hat resolution.

On Friday, the Assembly resumed the discussion of the 28th Article of the Constitution. M. Berar asked that the citizens should be permitted to vote in their respective communes. M. Freslon opposed the election at the commune, as placing the electors under the direct influence of the parish priests, mayors, and wealthy proprietors. In thus dividing the electoral colleges, upwards of 6,000 would consist of less than fifty electors. He particularly apprehended the influence exercised by the clergy, who were, generally speaking, hostile to the Republic. M. Dufaure stated, that the committee had deliberated on the amendment, and proposed to insert in the 28th Article, that the electors should vote in the chief towns of the cantons; but that, when local circumstances required, the canton might be divided into several electoral districts by the Councils-general. M. de Larochejacquelin (Legitimist) said he wished universal suffrage to be a reality, and, for that purpose, that the power of voting be placed within the reach of the country electors. M. Deseze said, the election at the chief town was a mere deception. M. Deseze was repeatedly interrupted by murmurs and cries from the Left, and finding it impossible to continue he left the tribune exclaiming—"You may as well insert in the constitution that the poor are excluded from the elections." A violent tumult ensued, and M. Dufaure remained a long time at the tribune without being able to speak. Twenty members having called for a ballot by division on the amendment of M. Berard, the operation immediately commenced, and gave the following result:—

Voters	799
Absolute majority	400
For the amendment	271
Against it	528

The amendment was rejected.

The discussion afterwards continued on the 28th article of the Constitution: and another, although indirect, attempt made to fix the seat of the elections in the commune was defeated.

On Saturday a scene took place in the Assembly compared with which all the former tumults and confusion which have occurred there are thrown completely into the shade. It appears that the question of the democratic banquets was brought forward. M. d'Anjoy ascended the tribune to put the questions of which he had given notice to the Minister of the Interior, and delivered a speech in which he described the scenes of disorder which had taken place at the banquets of Toulouse, Bourges, and other places, and took occasion to make some severe observation on the recent demonstration at the Chalet in the Champs Elysées. Every sentence of the speech delivered by M. d'Anjoy was interrupted by shouts and angry gestures from the left; and, when he came to observe upon the banquet of the Chalet, the tumult exceeded all bounds. The members rushed down into the central space, and the President put on his hat. After the lapse of a considerable time the tumult began to subside, and the sitting was at length resumed. M. d'Anjoy resumed his speech, but every sentence, as before, was interrupted.—M. Sénard, Minister of the Interior, then ascended the tribune, and declared that the Government had not yet received official information on the question which had been proposed, but that, when it did, it would not fail to act as might seem proper. After some further observations from different members, the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

The Presidential Question.—The Presidential question would, it was expected, come on in the National Assembly to-morrow (Thursday). The committee on the constitution held an extraordinary meeting on Sunday, to deliberate on the course to be pursued by them during the debate on this question, and resolved, by a majority of ten to four, that it was expedient that the President be elected by direct and universal suffrage. In this resolution the club (of representatives) called "the Club of the Rue Portiers" (believed to be under the influence of M. Thiers) concurred by anticipation on Saturday night. At the same time, however, two propositions were brought forward (and subsequently adjourned to the next meeting). The first contemplated that the election of President should be by delegates chosen by universal suffrage. The second recommended that the election of the President shall not take place until after the Constitution has been formally proclaimed. The clubs of representatives sitting in the Palais National and in the Institute have also discussed the question. In the latter, the majority spoke in favour of election by universal suffrage. Some of the most Radical members who meet in the Rue Taitbout, declared themselves in favour of a proposition of M. Grevy, which demands that the Assembly shall ever retain the direct exercise of the sovereignty, confining itself to the appointment of a President of the Council for an unlimited period, but revocable at pleasure. The remainder were in favour of the election by the National Assembly. The fact is (says the correspondent of the *Times*), that the question is so momentous, and is deemed so fraught with danger, that the stoutest men wish to procrastinate and to avoid, until it shall be no longer possible, a discussion that may lead to consequences which none can foresee.

M. Thiers' name has been mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency, but it is said that he has declined to offer himself until the second election. Not only is the name of M. Thiers (says the *Times* correspondent) more before the public than it has been, but his presence also. I met him oftener last week on the Boulevards and elsewhere than during the preceding twelve months. Perhaps it is (but he is superior to common-place bravado), that being aware of the fact that his life is in danger from the Socialists, he wished to prove that their threats have not intimated him.

They have, it is said, resolved that if General Cavaignac shall endeavour to effect the election of the President of the Republic by the National Assembly, contrary to the terms of the 43rd and 119th articles of the Constitution, the members of the club shall protest against such an attempt as a dictatorship in disguise, by withdrawing in a solemn manner from the National Assembly, and by abstaining from taking part in such a vote.

Democratic and Socialist Banquets are now the order of the day, and excite much uneasiness. A banquet was held at Toulouse on the 22nd of September, the report of which has spread like wildfire through France. The guests, flushed with the triumph of the occasion, and animated by the exhortations of their orators, overran the town during the night, shouting "Vive Barbès! vive la Montagne! vive Robespierre! à bas Cavaignac! à bas l'Assemblée Nationale!" The banquet, which led to these manifestations, was attended by several of the high functionaries of the Republic in the department, including the préfet, the mayor, and his adjoints. When the toast of "the National Assembly" was given it was saluted by 3,000 guests with shouts of "Down with the Assembly!" When the health of Gen. Cavaignac was proposed it was received with hisses and hootings by 3,000 guests. When the proposer of the toast thought to mitigate the ferocity of those around him by offering the toast thus, "To the brother of Godefroy Cavaignac," the hootings and the yells were only redoubled. Among the invited to these Democratic orgies was the General in command of the district. He thought proper to decline the invitation, which resolution the Government approved, and sent its approval by the telegraph. A Democratic and Socialist banquet was given on Saturday afternoon at the Barrière de Sevres, which was attended by 1,200 persons, amongst whom were observed MM. Joly and Mulé, and several other representatives of the people.

Colonel Constantine was found guilty, on Tuesday week, of having taken part in the insurrection of June, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, to be cashiered from the army, and to be declared incapable of service in the State, either in a military or civil capacity.

The *Presse* states, that it requires half a battalion of troops to maintain order amongst the crowds which daily besiege the doors of the Treasury to demand the payment of the half-year's interest now due on the Five per Cent. Government Stock.

On Thursday a negro, who has been elected for Guadaloupe, took his seat. Two negroes and two mulattoes have been elected.

On Thursday, Prince Louis Napoleon and General Cavaignac entered the Assembly "arm in arm."

Letter from M. de Lamartine.—M. Lamartine, addressing himself to the members of the Democratic Club of Nismes, in reply to some comments made on a late speech of his in the Assembly, says:—

I am not a Socialist, and never have been. Read my writings and speeches on this question from 1835 to 1848. Property, under all its forms, is sacred in my eyes. I have always said that I only knew one Communism—the communism of sentiment; that is to say, the religious love of the people, the progressive series of institutions of labour, assistance, and practical fraternity, calculated to ennoble, dignify, and improve the condition of all our brethren. In proclaiming the Republic, we restored their sovereignty to the people. To be sovereign, they must be reasonable; otherwise they will soon lose the title and exercise of sovereignty. It is, therefore, for them now to govern themselves by their legitimate representation. If they do not respect themselves in their elected, in what will they do so? and if they do not respect themselves, who will respect them in the world? . . . . The Republic, such as they desired it in February, March, and April, was the sovereignty of public reason, not the wildness of impracticable sects and suicidal passions; and such is the Republic which will instruct, moralize, and enrich the people. If of a sect or violent, the Republic would give the victory of the *lendemain* to the enemies of human reason and progressive institutions. I could desire to make this conviction pass into your hearts with the same strength that it exists in mine. That is henceforth the only service that I can endeavour to render to our country. Set aside after the storm by the impatience of some, the resentment of others, I have no other ambition than that of seeing the Republicans of all dates and all theories unite in the idea common to all, of causing the Republican form to be accepted as the regular instrument of perfectioned civilization.

Cultivation of Waste Lands.—The four committees—of labour, agriculture, and communal, and departmental administration, voted on Tuesday week, in favour of a proposition of M. Dufournel, to encourage by a premium the planting of 2,000,000 acres of land during the present winter, in order to give employment to the agricultural population. It is proposed to defray the expense by the sale of 260,000 acres of wood in various departments, the value to be paid by the purchasers in 36 annuities.

SPAIN.

The Duchess de Montpensier has given birth to a daughter, at Seville. Her confinement was not an easy one. The young infanta was christened on the 22nd ult., by the Archbishop of Seville, having no less than twenty names given her, Maria Isabel being the first two. The people of Madrid have received the intelligence with the most utter indifference, and it is said that the same has been the case in the Palace.

The *Heraldo* of Madrid, of the 22nd, states that on the 17th a severe engagement, of some hours' duration, took place near Labagol, in Catalonia, between Cabrera, at the head of a numerous band, and two detachments of the Queen's troops; and that eventually the insurgents were routed, and Cabrera himself compelled to fly into France. The provinces of Ciudad Real and Toledo had been proclaimed in a state of siege. Later intelligence states that Cabrera was still in the field, and had united his forces with other of the insurgent chiefs.

GERMANY.

Suppression of the Insurrection in the South.—The attempt of Struve to proclaim a republic in Baden has utterly failed. General Hoffman came up with the insurgents near Staufen, completely routed them; and then passing by Krotzingen, advanced through the Hexenthal, or Valley of the Witches, in two divisions, on Staufen, which he completely surrounded. After a somewhat obstinate resistance, the town was taken by storm. Some houses were burnt down; a great number of the defenders were slain, and some hundreds of prisoners taken. Among the latter was Struve himself; he and eighty of his immediate followers were immediately tried by court-martial, condemned, and shot. A corps of about 1,000 escaped into the Munzerthal; but they are said to be surrounded by a large body of Wurtemburg troops.

Manifesto from the Regent.—The Regent of Germany has issued to the Governments of all the German States a circular manifesto, officially recounting the facts of the rising in Frankfort on the 18th and its prompt suppression by his Government; and seizing the opportunity to call for the energetic co-operation of the States in the support of the new and constitutional liberties and guarantees lately secured.

A considerable military power was assembled at Frankfort within a few hours, by the aid of which not only insurrection has successfully been overcome, but all future attempts of the same nature will effectually be prevented. Martial law was proclaimed, a general disarmament decreed, and justice is busily engaged in examining and judging the prisoners, and in tracing the guilty who have fled; but the Central Power does not erroneously believe that its task thereby is completed: it does not fail to perceive that after the tremendous shocks under which Germany has lately suffered, a lamentable spirit of discord has broken out, threatening to produce civil war, and "compromise the very liberty just secured."

A longer duration of this state of affairs cannot be suffered. . . . .

It is the intention of the Central Power, jointly and hand-in-hand with all German Governments, to adopt measures calculated to check this spirit, and to give fresh strength and new life to all laws that have of late so unfortunately been put aside. The Provisional Executive Power does not entertain the slightest doubt as to the energetic co-operation of all German Governments who have guaranteed to their people liberty and freedom, and therewith its fruits—tranquillity and peace.

In this sense the Central Power now claims the co-operation of the respective Governments, so far as that they will most earnestly exhort all such authorities, officers, and other legal institutions, where neglects may have occurred, immediately with the greater zeal to return to the fulfilment of their duties, so that a powerful barrier may speedily be opposed to the rapidly increasing anarchy under which the friends of true liberty alone have to suffer.

At the sitting of the Assembly on the 25th, the president read a note from the Vicar of the Empire, announcing the definitive formation of the ministry of the empire as follows:—Interior, M. von Schmerling; War, M. von Peucker; Justice, M. Robert Mohl; Finance, M. von Beckerath; Commerce, M. Duckwitz. The department of Foreign Affairs to be confided, provisionally, to the Minister of the Interior. The Vicar of the Empire likewise nominated:—Secretaries of State for the department of Foreign Affairs, Messrs. von Gagern and von Biegelben; for the Home Department, Messrs. Bassermann and von Würth; Secretary of State for the department of Justice, M. Widemann; Secretary of State for the department of Commerce, M. Fallati; for Finance,

M. von Mathy. The proceedings of the Assembly on the 25th were a motion by Mr. Schaffrath for impeaching the ministers Schmerling and Mohl, in consequence of their having declared the state of siege, which was not recognised as urgent, and a motion by Mr. Venedey, proposing the suppression of the state of siege, which was carried by 277 votes against 131. The debate on the constitution was then resumed.

Letters from Carlsruhe of the 28th ult., in the *Oberpostamts Zeitung*, state that Mr. Struve has been condemned by court-martial, and that his execution was to take place on the morning of the 28th ult. The rebel forces are now completely scattered, but small parties are still lurking in the mountains.

PRUSSIA.

Submission of the King.—The King of Prussia has not gone to the extremities expected of his new military ministry. He has not dislodged the National or Burgher Guard from the capital, nor has he flown so completely in the face of the National Assembly as to refuse to act up to the vote which required the military officers to profess fidelity to the constitution or resign. The late ministry, that of Auerswald and Camphausen, refused to execute the anti-military vote of the Assembly; they feared the army. M. Beckerath, called in to replace them, refused to affront the Assembly by declaring for the ultra-independence of the army. The King, in his dilemma, appointed two general officers, Pfuel and Wrangel, to wield all power, civil and military; and nothing less than a military attack upon the capital was expected in consequence. General Wrangel even moved his head quarters to Charlottenberg, near the principal gate and street of Berlin. He harangued the Civic Guard, and informed them that the swords of his soldiers had been fresh sharpened—an ominous observation. Everything was on the point of a catastrophe. But the King has thought better of it. General Wrangel has explained away his camp expressions; General Pfuel has declared his determination to pursue a constitutional course; and on the 25th he read a copy of a proclamation to the army, by which the Parliamentary resolution was fully carried out. The King yielded contrary to the advice of his brother, the Prince of Prussia, who is known to have recommended a putting down of the Assembly and the Burgher Guard by means of the military.

Disturbances at Cologne.—Letters from Cologne, of the 25th ult., state that a popular assembly was held there on that day, notwithstanding it had been forbidden by the authorities. The National Guards fraternized with the people. M. Wackber, a captain of the National Guard, and M. Woll, who had been arrested by the police, were rescued by the people. Cologne papers of the 27th report, that on the evening of the 25th, after the troops had carried about thirty of the barricades and occupied the gates of the city, the commandant ineffectually called on the Burgher Guard to re-establish order, and then declared the city to be in a state of siege. The Radical papers were suppressed, and the military power restored order.

The bill abolishing the penalty of death, which was passed by the National Assembly, up to the present time has not received the royal sanction, and ministers have declared that, before coming to a final decision respecting it, they will await that of the Constituent Assembly in Frankfort. This is thought to be a mere pretence, and has occasioned much dissatisfaction.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome of the 24th ult. state that the new ministry had published its programme in a semi-official form in the *Gazette*. It says: "To the ministry belongs the obligation of protecting the governmental institution as well against the plots of those who endeavour to make it retrograde towards those principles and usages which have ceased to exist, and should not be restored, as against the attempts of those who would lead it beyond the limits which have been assigned by the wise and generous restorer of our liberties."

A letter has been received from Peschiera, of the 22nd ult., which states that at the moment when the great park of artillery belonging to the King of Sardinia was about being removed on its return to Piedmont, it was again brought back, and the commissaries of war who accompanied it were made prisoners.

Progress of Negotiation. — *La Presse* contradicts the report of the prolongation for thirty days of the armistice between Charles Albert and Radetsky, and announces "officially" that during some negotiations on the subject of the republic of St. Mark, it was agreed that the armistice should be tacitly renewed every eight days. This renewal, it is said, will probably continue until the ultimate decision of the Italian question. The chances of an early settlement do not appear very great. It is said that Austria stands upon her title to Lombardy and Venice by right of treaty, and now also by right of conquest in virtue of Radetzky's victories; insists upon the impossibility of disturbing the balance of power as settled in 1815, without the concurrence of the other contracting states; and therefore demands "a general Congress of all the European powers." It is stated that M. Vivien, who was Minister of Justice under M. Thiers, has been appointed representative of France at the Congress relative to the affairs of Italy, which is to be held either at Innspruck or Geneva. The Vienna correspondent of the *Kölner Zeitung* asserts that Russia and Prussia have promised their assistance in the Italian question.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Archduke John had written to the Pope to the effect that it was the intention of Austria to form its Italian provinces into an independent state, with a local administration.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 24th ult. publishes a proclamation from the military Governor of that city, announcing that any person who shall be discovered after the 26th to be the possessor of concealed arms shall be tried by court-martial and shot within 24 hours.

A letter dated Genoa the 25th ult. states that King Charles Albert has forwarded 550,000 livres to the Government of Venice.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

By advices from Naples to the 24th we learn that the King, after first accepting the proposed intervention of England and France, and consenting to a suspension of hostilities, subsequently retracted, and at the departure of the last letters the resumption of hostilities was hourly apprehended. During ten days the formal acceptation of the intervention was regarded as a *fait accompli*. The retractation, therefore, produced the most painful apprehensions. Formal and explicit instructions to enforce the mediation had arrived with Admiral Baudin, who had recovered from his indisposition, and raised his flag on board the Friedland.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

As far as can be gathered from the contradictory accounts published by the German papers, the Croatian army, under the command of the Ban, amounting to 20,000 men, were in the neighbourhood of Pesth, and that the Hungarians, with a force of about the same number, was in the neighbourhood, but that the whole population was enthusiastic for the Hungarians, insomuch that a check of Jellachich would ensure the destruction of his army. The great danger for the Hungarians is, however, that they are commanded by Austrian officers, who will hardly contribute to the defeat of the Croats.

The indefatigable Kossuth has issued a fiery appeal to the Hungarian nation. After calling the men to arms, he says:—"And let the women dig a deep trench between Wessprim (head-quarters of Archduke Stephen) and Stuhlweissenburg, which may serve as a common grave for the Hungarian nation, or for our enemies; on the mound there will be erected either a pillar of infamy with the name of Hungary, and the inscription, 'Thus the Lord punishes cowardice;' or an evergreen tree of liberty will stand there, and throughout its branches the voice of the Almighty will whisper, 'This is holy ground on which you stand,' &c. 'Up, up; to arms, brave Magyars!' &c."

The Archduke Stephen was said to have arrived at Vienna, and had resigned his office as Palatine of Hungary. Prince Windischgratz had quitted Vienna for Italy. A vast number of troops were being concentrated round Vienna.

The Austrian government has, it appears, at length determined to put a stop to the progress of the Ban of Croatia. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Lamberg has been appointed Special Military Commissioner for Hungary. He is to take the command of all troops, guards, and borderers (those of Croatia included), in the countries belonging to the Crown of Hungary. The same Imperial decree expresses his Majesty's resolution to suppress the civil war in Hungary; it imposes an armistice on the conflicting parties, and orders the Moravian troops to enter Hungary for the suppression of the Sclavonic insurrection in that country.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The German commander in the Duchies, General Bonin, has addressed a circular to the Schleswig-Holstein authorities, in which he protests that he is not aware of Count Moltke and Messrs. Johannsen and Hausen having been licensed to set up a government of their own. He declares the last steps of these gentlemen to be illegal, and exhorts the Schleswig authorities to resist them. The *Hamburgher Correspondent* has "positive" knowledge of a note from Lord Palmerston to the Danish Cabinet on the Schleswig affairs. Lord Palmerston advises the Danish Cabinet most earnestly to accede to all fair and just modifications of the armistice. It is said that Schleswig and Holstein are likely to declare their independence.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Hibernia* brings advices from Boston to the 20th ult. The run was accomplished in eleven days and eighteen hours. Mr. Clay had declared his intention not to accept of his nomination for the Presidency, if that honour were intended. He avows his determination to support General Taylor. Meantime one of General Cass's former friends has come out with a letter charging him with what is equivalent to a gross fraud in a large land speculation, and there is no knowing what damage may be done him in the inky fight. General Taylor has written a long letter to correct misconceptions and misrepresentations. He therein declares himself a moderate Whig. The gist of the letter is contained in the following passage:—

> I am not expected to force Congress, by the coercion of the veto, to pass laws to suit me or pass none. This is what I mean by not being a party candidate. And, I understand, this is good whig doctrine—I would not be a partisan President, and hence should not be a party candidate in the sense that would make one. This is the sum and substance of my meaning, and this is the purport of the facts and circumstances attending my nomination, when considered in their connexion with, and dependence upon one another.

Mass meetings and conventions in favour of divers candidates were being held in numbers.

From Mexico there is intelligence up to the 15th of August. The Indian insurrection of the Sierra Gorda had not been completely suppressed. Paredes was said to be among the insurgents. The insurrection of Mazatlan had been quelled. The leader of it, Palacios Miranda, escaped towards Durango. Congress was in session and apparently attentive to business. The general aspect of things in the country was quiet. The cabinet of General Herrera seemed faithful and energetic.

The *Boston Atlas* of the 20th ult., states, in reference to the position of monetary affairs, that the money market continued stringent, the banks being unable to supply the usual demand for business purposes, owing to the continued requirements for unfinished railways. The merchants were in a sound condition, and determined to act with cautious prudence.

INDIA.

The Mooltan Revolt.—Advices from Bombay to the 21st of August have been received. The troops under Edwardes were still in expectancy before Mooltan. The Ferozepore force, of about 7,000 or 8,000 men, which the last mail mentioned as having been despatched to their relief, was hourly expected to join them, comprising two brigades of infantry, some cavalry, sappers, and a siege train. Heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Mooltan in the line of one of the columns. A sikh auxiliary force was also on the march from Lahore. The Bombay Government had countermanded the progress of the troops previously ordered to proceed up the Indus to Mooltan, on the ground that they would not be required, or would arrive too late. Native intelligence from the scene of insurrection early in August, states that the inhabitants of Mooltan, having heard of the approach of the British troops, were quitting the place, and that the Dewan had in consequence built up the gates.

Insurrection of Sikh Troops.—There has been an insurrection of the Sikh troops in the mountain districts of the Hazerah, a province of the Punjaub, where it appears an outbreak had occurred, following but too closely the example set in Mooltan, since the first act was the murder of Colonel Canara, an European officer in the Sikh service. An attempt to seize the fort of Attok was frustrated by the vigilance of Major Lawrence, who despatched 450 men to overawe the garrison. Lieutenant Nicolson had been sent from Peshwur to Hussun Abdall.

Insurrection in Ceylon. — Intelligence from Ceylon to the 16th August describes a serious insurrection in the Kandian part of that island—in the coffee districts of Kornegalle and Matelle. The dissatisfaction felt at the imposition of fresh taxes, consisting of 2s. 6d on fire-arms, 1s. on dogs, £1 on shops, and 3s. or six days' labour, per year, for internal improvements, gave rise to the movement. Advantage was taken of the outbreak, and an attempt was made to set up a native, "a fat, half-stupid lad, about twenty years of age," a descendant of one of the old rulers, as King of Kandy. Four thousand refractory Kandians entered Kornegalle. Some of the public buildings were demolished, and the civil prisoners were released from confinement. A detachment of Ceylon Rifles was fired on; the fire was returned, and eight or nine of the insurgents were killed. Martial law was proclaimed. The disloyal marched on to Matelle, whence the inhabitants fled, and left the town to be sacked. Troops having arrived, they made sad havoc with the rebels, who dispersed in all directions. The would-be king had a narrow escape. The insurgents re-entered Konegalle, and committed all sorts of depredations. They were repulsed by the Malay troops, and lost sixteen of their band. All the villages and houses for miles round the scenes of action were abandoned. The works on the estate of Sir Herbert Maddock (late Deputy-Governor of Bengal, now on a visit to Ceylon) were so much damaged by the rebels that considerable expense will be incurred in preparing for the coming crop. On the 6th of August an individual was apprehended at Kornegalle, who, it was reported, was the pretender: it turned out, however, that it was his brother, and a rebel leader. He was tried before the military tribunal, found guilty, sentenced to death, and immediately shot; and his body was ordered to be suspended as a spectacle for four days. Though the dissatisfaction at the Government measures was universal, rebellion had not manifested itself in any other coffee districts than those of Kornegalle and Matelle. By the last accounts, the outbreak had been completely suppressed.

Emigration of Pauper Children.—At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry last week, progress was reported by the joint committee of vestrymen and directors and guardians of the poor in measures for the emigration of pauper children. A plan has been arranged with the Government for assisting the parish by sending young orphan girls and others, whose parents are consenting parties, to the Australian colonies as emigrants. The parish is to provide the outfit and £5 towards the passage of each young female, the balance of the expense being defrayed from colonial funds. The girls are to be selected for their good character by the emigration commissioners; and the colonial authorities are to be instructed to provide for their reception, and for proper superintendence so long as they remain of tender years. Twenty-seven young women and twenty-three young girls between twelve and sixteen years of age have already volunteered.

Election of Lord Mayor. — Friday, being Michaelmas Day, a Common Hall was held for the election of the Lord Mayor of London. The choice of the Livery fell upon Sir James Duke, Knight, alderman and spectacle-maker, and Alderman Thomas Farncombe. The Court of Aldermen retired, and selected Sir James Duke, who was accordingly declared Lord Mayor elect.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.

The trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien began at Clonmel on Thursday, with a day of technical contests.

First there was an application to postpone the trial, on the grouud that the copy of the panel, list of witnesses, and copy of indictment, should have been furnished ten days before the trial. The Court refused the motion.

The same objection was raised through the medium of a plea in abatement. More fighting occurred on the question whether the plea should be admitted; the contest ended in favour of the prisoner's counsel, who were allowed to put the plea on record, and so reserve its points for further argument in case of conviction.

Finally there was a challenge to the array, on the double ground that the jury-list had been informally prepared, and that it was not impartial. The first ground was held by the Judges to be "utterly untenable;" there was "not a single word in the act of Parliament to justify the construction" for which the prisoner's counsel contended. The second ground was tried by the Honourable G. J. O'Callaghan and the Honourable A. Prittie, two members of the Grand Jury. It was objected that among 288 names only 1-18th were those of the Roman Catholics—that many men eulogized by the Lord Chief Justice at the last Commission were struck off to save the Attorney-General the pain of challenging them at the trial. The Sub-Sheriff was examined, and admitted that there were only about 18 Catholics on the list. In 1846, when the panel numbered 331 persons, the Catholics were 34. It was proved that jury-lists for Tipperary in 1846 were constituted far more favourably, one containing 192 names, included 51 Catholics; another containing 94 names, 47 Catholics. Mr. Pennefather, the High Sheriff, confessed his surprise to hear that there were only 18 Catholics on the list. In the end, the Triers found a verdict that the panel had been impartially prepared; and the Court adjourned.

On Friday the trial commenced, after one or two more technical contests. The court was even more crowded than on the previous day. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Scott, Q.C., Mr. Sausse, and Mr. Lynch, appeared as counsel for the Crown. Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., Mr. Fitzgerald, and Sir Colman O'Loghlen, for the prisoner.

The following is the jury sworn to try Mr. O'Brien:—R. M. J. Mansergh, Grenane, foreman; E. C. Moore, Moore's Fort; R. Gason, Richmond; J. Going, Birdhill; J. Lloyd, Lisburn; S. Perry, Barrona; J. Russell, Ballydavid; E. Pennefather, Marlow; T. Sadler, Ballingarry; J. Tuthill, Rapland; R. Manser, Gralla; C. Going, Castle Cranna.

Mr. Lynch read to the court and jury the substance of the indictment. There were six counts. The first five charged the prisoner with levying war against the Queen within the realm. The sixth charged that there was a conspiracy in order to bring and put the Queen to death. The first count found that the prisoners and others named in the indictment, upon the 17th of July and upon divers other days between that and the 30th of July, at Ballingarry, county Tipperary, with a great multitude of others, wickedly, maliciously, and traitorously levied and made war against the Queen. That count stated that they marched in and through divers villages, towns, places, and highways, erected certain obstructions upon the highway to prevent the marching of the soldiers, and made an attack upon a large body of constables by force and violence, to compel them to join them, and made a warlike attack upon a dwelling-house at Farrinrory and fired upon a large body of constables. The second count made the leying of war to take place upon the 26th of July, at Mullinahone. The count stated that they marched in a warlike manner, and made an attack upon a dwelling-house at Mullinahone. The third count stated the levying of war to have been upon the 28th of July, at a place called Killenaule. The sixth count charged the prisoner with having compassed the death of the Queen, &c.

The Attorney-General then rose to address the court and jury on behalf of the Crown. He said it was his duty to state to them the facts of the case, and the evidence which he would bring forward to sustain it. The prisoner was charged with the highest offence known to the law. The question in the case was, so far as the first five counts, had there been a levying of war against the Queen, and did the conduct of the prisoner amount to a levying of war? It had been clearly established by Judge Foster and Chief-Justice Tenterden, that the pomp and circumstance of military array and regular warfare were not necessary to constitute the levying of war. An assembly armed and arrayed for treasonable practices, and arming itself, was a levying of war without an engagement at all. The numbers of persons who assembled were not material—but two things should be established to the satisfaction of the jury. First, was there an insurrection and rising in arms for a warlike purpose, which constituted a levying of war? With respect to the compassing the death of the Queen, the law had been established from the earliest period. It was not necessary to prove that the parties contemplated personal violence against the Sovereign. The taking of measures to depose, imprison, or restrain the person of the Queen, through insurrection or rebellion, were overt acts of compassing the death of the Sovereign. The hon. gentleman then entered upon an elaborate detail of the events that followed the formation of the Irish Confederation in 1847, to the conflict at Ballingarry. The principal portion of the facts are already familiar to our readers; but we subjoin that portion of his speech detailing what followed the actual decision to take up arms, as it contains many new facts, as well as furnishes a narrative of the whole affair:—

It would appear in evidence before the jury, from the mouth of one of Mr. O'Brien's co-conspirators, that immediately before the trial of Mr. Mitchel, discussions and consultations were held for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in the event of his conviction, they should at once effect a rising and risk the fate of their intended insurrection upon an attempt to rescue Mitchel. There was, however, a considerable difference upon this subject amongst the leaders of the Dublin clubs. Some of these leaders thought that Mitchel should be rescued, even though that rescue could only be effected with an enormous loss of life, and that the rescue was to be made the commencement of the rebellion. Others conceived that that time would be premature—that the harvest was not ripe—that there was not then sufficient food in the country, and that therefore the attempt to rescue Mitchel should be deferred. Accordingly, as he meant to show the jury, the insurrection was postponed until after the harvest was reaped; but it was even then decided that, *coute qui coute*, the harvest was to be the period at which the effort was to be made. In the meantime, they decided that clubs were to be organized all over the country, which were to be armed and officered, and prepared to take the field on the shortest notice. Early in July, Mr. Duffy, another of the confederates, was arrested for having published certain seditious writings in the *Nation* newspaper, and it was intended to put him upon his trial early in the month of August. Evidence would be given to satisfy the jury that about this time a determination was arrived at by the leaders of the confederate party (including Mr. O'Brien) to the effect, that the rising which they were not prepared to effect in the month of May they should be ready to effect in the August following. Accordingly, to prepare for this rising, Mr. O'Brien and the other principal leaders visited various parts of the country for the purpose of completing the organization of the clubs. Evidence would be given that Mr. O'Brien attended in particular one meeting for the purpose of observing the state of the organization of his men, and it would be further proved that on a subsequent occasion he (Mr. O'Brien) stated that he had found at that meeting upwards of 2,000 men who were as well disciplined as any soldiers in her Majesty's service. Matters went on in this way up to the 14th of July, when Mr. O'Brien having returned on that day to Dublin, attended a meeting in the evening of the same day, the object of which was to apprise the members of the different clubs of the necessity of an immediate outbreak. There was a private meeting of the confederates on the following evening, at which the period, and time, and circumstances of the intended rising were fully discussed. Some of the leaders proposed at this meeting a resolution to the effect that an immediate outbreak should take place, while others considered that it would be better to postpone it for a short time; but that an outbreak was to take place at some future time, to be afterwards fixed, was determined on by all the parties present at the meeting. Immediately succeeding this meeting a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, proclaiming the city of Dublin, the effect of which was, that no persons should be allowed to have arms in their houses without license, or carry arms from one club room to another. Under these circumstances it was discussed amongst the leaders and members of the clubs whether they would at once resist the proclamation, and make the attempt to seize their arms the period for a general resistance; or whether they would conceal them, and hold themselves ready to turn out at a moment's warning. Contemporaneously with the issuing of the proclamation the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended. Just previously, however, to the suspension, the council of the confederation, which then consisted of twenty-one persons, considering that if an insurrection was to take place that number of members would be too large, called a meeting for the purpose of electing a new war directory. Accordingly, a new directory was formed, consisting of five members, namely, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, jun., Mr. Devin Reilly, Mr. T. F. Meagher, Mr. Dillon, and another individual whose name he did not just then recollect. Mr. O'Brien was not elected upon this directory; but it was an extraordinary and providential circumstance that a paper was found upon the person of Mr. James F. Lalor, which proved to be the actual balloting paper used upon the occasion of the election of that war directory. On Saturday, the 22nd July, Mr. O'Brien left Dublin for Enniscorthy, whither he travelled alone; but it so happened that on that very day Lord J. Russell moved the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in the House of Commons, and of course when Mr. O'Brien left Dublin on the same day he was quite unaware of what took place in the House of Commons. Intelligence that the Commons had suspended the Habeas Corpus Act arrived in Dublin on Saturday night, having been conveyed by the electric telegraph; and it would be shown in evidence that the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, having received this intelligence, communicated the fact of the suspension to Mr. Richard O'Gorman, one of the new war directory, upon hearing which Mr. O'Gorman sent a despatch to Mr. Smith O'Brien announcing the circumstance, which letter had been subsequently found upon the person of Mr. O'Brien, and would be given in evidence. Mr. O'Brien arrived at Enniscorthy on Saturday evening, and it would be shown that on the evening of the same day Mr. Meagher and Mr. J. B. Dillon, as he believed, left the house of a Mr. O'Hara, who resided near Kingstown, from whence they proceeded to join Mr. O'Brien at Enniscorthy. The three gentlemen quitted that town in company on the 23rd July, and subsequently passed through the towns of Graig, Kilkenny, and Callan, in which place they harangued the people, urging them to an immediate outbreak. From Callan they went to Carrick-on-Suir, where they arrived at one o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 24th July, and repeated the same language they had previously made use of at the other places he had mentioned. The party then went to Cashel. Immediately after the arrest of the prisoner he stated that he left a portmanteau with Mrs. Doheny, in Cashel, which was found there; and several of the papers found in the portmanteau would be given to them in evidence. It was then probable that on his way from Cashel to Mullinahone he passed through Killenaule. Upon Tuesday, between three and four o'clock, he arrived at Mullinahone, and there commenced the actual levying of war. It was then that he commenced the offence with which he was charged. His arrival there was anticipated—bells rang—people assembled in arms from the surrounding country—treasonable speeches were spoken—people armed with pikes and guns were assembled, and drilling and inspection of troops took place. Had the matter stopped there—the marching, the drilling, the body-guard, and the escort, of the prisoner—it would amount to a levying of war. It was not necessary that a blow should be struck; the gathering and marching of the people was enough. The prisoner arrived there at mid-day; strangers also came to the town. One of the persons who afterwards arrived there was Bernard Terence M'Manus; he had resided in Liverpool for several years; he arrived in Dublin upon the 25th of July by the "Iron Duke;" he wore a kind of green uniform, whether a military or political uniform he did not know, but it had the appearance of a military uniform—its colour was green. What his object was he could not tell, unless it were to take a part in the proceedings in which Mr. William Smith O'Brien was engaged. A policeman suspecting his motives, followed him, but lost sight of him; but found in his box arms and the uniform, which he seized. This gentleman took an active part with the prisoner. The prisoner went out to take a view of the surrounding country. He slept that night at Mullinahone, in the house of a person named Wright; he assumed the right of quartering himself wherever he pleased. Drawing upon his imagination, he considered that Mullinahone was a fortified town, and that the future king or leader of Ireland was within the walls of Mullinahone. On the 26th the prisoner went to the police barracks, which contained only six of the constabulary. He mentioned their conduct with laudation. The prisoner came armed with a pike in one hand and a parcel of pistols in a belt, accompanied by some of the gentry who had followed him from Dublin. The prisoner asked them to join him; promised them better pay and promotion. He wanted them to surrender their arms. He told them that resistance would be to no purpose. Did they not see the enthusiasm of the people, and the number of armed men whom he had at his command? Was not that a levying of war? Constable Williams told him he would lose his life sooner than part with his honour, and neither he nor the five others yielded their arms to the force. The prisoner said he would give them an hour to consider the matter. He sent an armed body of hundreds of people from Mullinahone to Ballingarry upon that Wednesday, and went after them upon a car. O'Donohue and the others had gone to Carrick—what brought them there? They all got together in Ballingarry late upon that day. The prisoner told them the reception which he met with in the different places where he had been, and that it only required a rising in one place to have a general rising. The prisoner established a body guard. He quartered himself upon the house of John Kavanagh. Next day he sent in people, and proceeded with a guard about himself. The people were arrayed in a military manner, so as to leave no doubt that it was to be the commencement of the rebellion. The prisoner directed the people to seize any arms which the farmers might have. They went to Capoe, and afterwards to Killenaule, attended by armed peasants. Sentries were placed about the quarters of the general. Upon Friday the prisoner remained at Killenaule. Guards were mounted as usual—scouts apprised him that a detachment of dragoons were upon their march, and he thought it advisable to erect barricades in Killenaule. The barricades were erected across the high road into Killenaule to prevent the march of the dragoons under Captain Longmore, but that officer was merely changing quarters and had no intention of arresting Mr. O'Brien. Captain Longmore stated to the people that unless the barricades were removed he would force his passage through them. A gentleman, who by his description was believed to be Mr. Dillon, came forward as an envoy, asking if it were his intention to arrest Smith O'Brien, for if so, the barricades would not be removed. Captain Longmore said that his object was not to arrest Mr. Smith O'Brien—the barricades were then removed, and the dragoons were allowed to pass. The prisoner again marched over the commons of Ballingarry, and slept at the house of Mrs. Glacken; he stated there that he had defeated a troop of dragoons. Upon the 28th rewards were offered for the apprehension of the prisoner and several others, and on the 29th the fact was generally known to the prisoner and his confederates. Mr. Trant, with a force of about 40 or 50 constables, marched towards the commons to disperse the rebels. Several thousand persons armed with guns, pikes, and pitchforks, all of them hostile, appeared before him, and were capable of overwhelming his inferior force. He, therefore, thought it prudent to retire with his party into a slated house; they got possession of the house, nailed the doors, put the furniture and beds against the door, and contrived by firing through the windows to protect themselves from any attack on the part of the prisoner. Mr. Trant gave an order not to fire unless the men were fired on, but if the rebels fired upon them to protect themselves as best they could. The house was a two story one; it was surrounded. The prisoner applied to the men to join him, offering rewards and encouragement to them if they joined him. After some parley with the men the prisoner himself gave orders to his own men to fire, which was immediately obeyed. A fire was opened upon the constabulary. This would be proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. It would be proved that the order to fire was given by the prisoner, but, whether or not, it was not material. The prisoner was the commander, and held himself forward as the leader of a force of insurgent rebels. The fire was returned, and two of the country people were shot. There might have been a few more wounded. This occurred in the presence of the prisoner. Was not that an attack and a levying of war, and did not the object bear a revolutionary character? This occurred at the house of the Widow M'Cormack. Mr. Cox, with a party of constabulary who were expected marched from Cashel to oppose the rebels and assist the party of Mr. Trant. Mr. O'Brien, finding that the constabulary were to a man determined to hold true to their allegiance to their sovereign, arrived at the opinion that an end was put to his expedition, and accordingly from the time of the attack upon Mr. Cox's party on the 29th July he was nowhere to be found. He (the Attorney-General) believed that he had by his antecedent statement established a sufficient amount of force and violence employed in the recent rebellion to amount to a levying of war against the Queen. The learned counsel then proceeded to state that upon the occasion of Mr. O'Brien's arrest at Thurles several documents were found upon his person, and one in his portmanteau, which was discovered at Mr. Doheny's residence at Cashel. Amongst those found upon his person was an address, dated the 10th of May,

and adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, in the United States of America, in which assistance and co-operation were promised to the Irish people, in the event of an outbreak taking place. There was also the letter of Mr. O'Gorman, announcing to Mr. O'Brien the fact that the House of Commons had suspended the Habeas Corpus Act; besides an address to Mr. O'Brien from the Mitchel Club, Enniscorthy, congratulating him upon his first visit to Wexford, and assuring him of their determination to aid their countrymen in their struggle for national independence. In the trunk found at Cashel there was discovered a letter written to Mr. O'Brien, by Mr. Charles G. Duffy, the proprietor of the *Nation* newspaper, which in his mind showed in the clearest manner the real objects of the leaders of the Irish Confederation and clubs. This letter was dated "Saturday," and appeared to have been written in July. Mr. Duffy says:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I am glad to learn that you are about to commence a series of meetings in Munster. There is no half-way house for you. You will be at the head of a movement loyally obeyed, and the revolution must be conducted with order and clemency, or the mere anarchists will prevail with the people, and our revolution become a bloody chaos. You have to fill La Fayette's place, so graphically painted by Lamartine, and, I believe, have fallen into La Fayette's error—that of not using it to all its extent and in all its resources. I am perfectly well aware that you do not desire to lead or influence others; but, I believe with Lamartine, that that feeling, which is a high personal civic virtue, is a crime in revolution. One might as well, I think, not want to influence a man who was going to walk on thawing ice, or to cross a fordless river, as not to desire to keep men right in a political struggle, and to do it with might and main. If I were Smith O'Brien I would shape out in my own mind, or with such counsel as I valued, a definite course for the revolution, and labour incessantly to develop it in that way. For instance, your project to obtain signatures to the roll of the national guard, and when a sufficient number of signatures were procured, and not sooner, calling the Council of Three Hundred was one I entirely relied upon; but it was permitted to fall into disuse, and could scarcely be raised now. Our clubs, however, could take the place of the national guard. If a definite number of clubs be formed the project would suit as well, if it were zealously and vigorously carried out, each day adding items to it, and as the men we could influence employed upon it. Forgive me for urging this so earnestly upon you, but I fully believe that the hopes of the country depend on the manner in which the two next months are used. There is not a town in which you could not find a band of missionaries to organize neighbouring counties. Every club has active men fitted for this work, and it is only by employing all our forces that we will succeed.

The Attorney-General then proceeded to read a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. O'Brien on the 29th of July last, just previous to the attack which was made on the constabulary at the widow M'Cormack's. It appeared that there were some coal mines situated near the town of Ballingarry, in which a number of men were then employed by the "Irish Mining Company," a great number of whom had joined Mr. O'Brien in all his proceedings. Mr. O'Brien considered that perhaps the owners of this colliery might think it rather hard for them to pay the men who were not engaged in performing their work; and accordingly he wrote to one of the agents connected with the colliery the letter which he was about to read, the handwriting of which he was prepared to prove to be that of Mr. O'Brien. The Attorney-General then read the letter in question, which was directed to the director of the mining company. The writer stated in it that, feeling it incumbent on him to do all that lay in his power to prevent the inhabitants of the collieries from suffering inconvenience, he would suggest that, "for the present" the whole of the proceeds arising from the sale of the coals should be applied to the payment of the men employed by the company. He further suggested that, in order to insure a brisk demand, the price of the coal should be lowered, stating that, in case of refusal, should the Irish insurrection succeed, the property of the mining company would be confiscated; whereas, if they supported the people during the period of their difficulties, their property should be protected to the utmost of his power. He (the Attorney-General) would ask his learned friend who was to defend Mr. O'Brien, what excuse he could make for such a document as that he had first read. He had omitted, and he had been reminded of it, to mention a document found upon the person of Mr. O'Brien. The document to which he referred was a pencil map of the localities which he had visited, and a sketch of the country which had been the scene of his operations. If he proved this case, he was sure the jury would find a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Hodges, the Government reporter, and Major-General Macdonald, then gave evidence on behalf of the Crown; but in neither case was it of any importance. The latter said that he had found £10 16s. 2d. upon Mr. O'Brien at the time of his arrest.

The Court then adjourned.

The trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien was resumed on Saturday morning at ten o'clock. The following witnesses were examined for the prosecution:—Captain Eman, 41st Regiment, who was entrusted by General Macdonald with the packet of letters found on Mr. Smith O'Brien after his arrest at Thurles; Mr. Gore Jones, the stipendiary magistrate; Sub-Inspector Cox; Constable Mulroone; Mr. T. Burke, an extra clerk in Mr. Redington's office, who deposed to having received the letters found in Mr. O'Brien's portmanteau; Mr. Allisson, Deputy-Governor of Kilmainham gaol; Mr. W. O'Hara, who identified a letter as being in the handwriting of Mr. O'Brien; Mr. Franklin, moneyer of the Provincial Bank of Limerick; Mary Anne Keeley, sister-in-law of Mr. Halpin, late Secretary to the Irish Confederation; James Stephenson Dobbin, an ill-favoured fellow, formerly a member of the Redmond O'Neil Club, who underwent a long and searching cross-examination by the counsel for the prisoner; Mr. Blake, county inspector of constabulary, and several other witnesses whose testimony was comparatively unimportant. The principal evidence was that of Dobbin, the approver, who, it seems, had become connected with the Clubs in January last, in order to reveal their proceedings to the Government. He gave a great deal of evidence as to the proceedings of the council of war, some of which was rather favourable to Mr. O'Brien. For example, at a private meeting of the representatives of clubs, on the 15th of July, witness confessed that Mr. O'Brien, who was chairman, twice said that he would rather forfeit his life than that anybody should lose his life by him.

Mr. O'Brien here said—I beg your lordship's pardon. I am not familiar with the proceedings of courts of justice, but I submit that, as your lordship has recorded what the witness said unfavourable to me, you ought also to take down the answers that are favourable to my case.—Chief Justice Blackburne: How do you know that I am not doing so?—Mr. O'Brien: I did not see your lordship do it.—Chief Justice Blackburne: You had better not interfere.—In reply to an observation from Mr. Whiteside, the learned judge said he had taken down every word that was favourable to the prisoner.

Shortly after, another scene took place whilst the witness was being cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside:—

Mr. Whiteside: In the interval between the 15th and 19th, the proclamation against arms was issued. The latter meeting was held to defeat the ends of the proclamation.—Was that what was stated in the requisition? I look to the effect and not to the words of the requisition.—Was not that meeting called by a separate requisition? I tell you I didn't see it. It was another person who told me the meeting was going on, and that I should go there.—Who told you that? A person; I am not going to tell you.—You must. I won't.—I tell you, sir, you shall tell me. I won't tell you.—Mr. Whiteside (energetically): I tell you I must have it out of you.—The witness (in a harsh yet tremulous tone): You won't have it out of me.—Mr. Whiteside (with increased energy): I demand that you shall answer me.—Witness: Do you think I'll give up a man to be assassinated by the clubs of Dublin for your pleasure?—Upon your oath do you believe it would be my pleasure that a man should be assassinated?—Witness: I put myself under the protection of the court.—Mr. Whiteside: Very well; do so, and we shall see what the result of that will be. Now tell me the name of the person who sent you to that meeting.—I told you before that I don't mean to give his name. There are certain names I am not going to give, and the reason I would not give them to you is, that they would be held up for assassination by the clubs of Dublin. Upon my oath they would. I know they would, because I have been listening to them plotting and concocting assassinations.—Mr. Whiteside: See, Mr. Dobbyn, you shall not escape under that flourish.—Witness: Very well; I put myself under the protection of the court.

The Court decided that the witness was not compelled to answer the question; but he subsequently admitted that the gentleman aforesaid was the medium of his communication with the Government. The witness further stated that the same gentleman had sent him to the Clubs for the purpose of betraying them, and that up to the present time he had received no money or gratuity.

At half-past six p.m. the Court adjourned to Monday.

THE LEADING RAILWAY COMPANIES.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the chairmen of the Great-Western, the London and South-Western, and the London and North-Western Railway Companies, took place at the residence, in Lombard-street, of Mr. Glyn, M.P., Chairman of the London and North-Western Company. It is understood that all of them expressed their deep anxiety to act hereafter in concert in the adoption of those means by which confidence in railway property may be restored, and its market value improved. It was agreed that fewer trains should be run on each of the lines, that no further responsibilities of any kind should be incurred, and that every measure which the law allows will be adopted to raise the market value of railway stock, by securing better dividends for the shareholders.—*Globe.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 4, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In the National Assembly, on Monday, the affairs of Italy were the subject of debate. General Cavaignac, in reply to a question put to him, begged that the Assembly would remain silent "at the present advanced stage of the negotiations." In reply to M. Ledru Rollin, who made a speech advocating war, the President of the Cabinet said: He had no more affection for the treaties of 1815 than M. Ledru Rollin; he would merely observe that the fact of the acceptance of the mediation sufficiently demonstrated that it was not based on those treaties. Various "ordres du jour motivés" were then proposed by MM. Buvignier, Flocon, and other members. The House finally divided on the previous question, which was carried by a majority of 441 to 336. After this, M. St. Romme asked what sense the Government attached to this motion? M. Bastide replied, that it left the Government in the same situation as before, without liberating it from any previous obligations.——It seems now to be almost a settled conclusion that the President of the Republic shall be elected by universal suffrage.——The re-construction of the bureaux took place on Monday. Almost all the presidents and secretaries were of the party, who make no disguise of the profound regret with which they regard the revolution of February.——The committee on the constitution have resolved to oppose all the amendments which have for their object to exclude the members of the royal and imperial families.

THE MEDIATION IN ITALY.—In Paris, on Monday, a report prevailed that the differences between Austria and Piedmont had been arranged. It was stated that the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was to be raised into an independent state under the Government of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, son-in-law of the Emperor Nicolas; that Parma and Piacenza were to be transferred to the King of Sardinia, on condition of his paying to the Austrian Government a million sterling towards the expenses of the war.

SICILY.—RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.—*La Presse* announces the receipt of letters from Piedmont, which stated that hostilities had been resumed in Sicily, and that Messina had been recaptured.

STATE OF HUNGARY.—The *Presse* announces the solution of the Hungarian question by the complete triumph of the Baron Jellachich. He turned the Hungarian camp at Vestzprim, and marched straight to Slühlweissenbourg. He had appointed Count Maylath Governor of Hungary. The Diet is to be dissolved. The different ministries established at Pesth are to be tranferred to Vienna, and Hungary again becomes a province of Austria, with the Emperor its constitutional king. The *National* confirms this news in part by a letter dated Pesth, the 24th, which announces that the Diet had resolved not to defend that capital. The Croats were about to cross the Danube near Adony. A letter, dated Vienna, 26th ult., states that Baron Jellachich has declared to Count Babua that he would not enter into negotiations with either the Emperor of Austria or with the King of Hungary, and that he would establish a new order of things at Pesth and at Vienna.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The New York correspondent of the *Times* confirms the statements we have made elsewhere relative to the coming contest:—General Taylor at this time is the strongest, but losing; General Cass next, but losing ground; and Mr. Van Buren, though weakest, is evidently increasing in strength.

IRELAND.

The trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien was resumed at Clonmel on Monday. There was not a very numerous attendance. The whole of the day was occupied in hearing evidence on behalf of the Crown, which brought down the case to the affair of Parinrory. The evidence was not likely to be finished before this day, nor the trial before Friday. The *Dublin Evening Herald* (a doubtful authority) states that it has been announced to Mr. O'Brien's friends that in the event of a conviction, the law in every case "would be allowed to take its course," but that the points raised on the trial may induce delay. The *Freeman's Journal* says that arrangements are already in progress for the issue of a writ of error, in case of an adverse verdict. The *Clonmel Chronicle* states that Mr. Halpin, late secretary to the Confederation, has arrived in that town, under escort from Naas Gaol, "to give evidence against Mr. Smith O'Brien."

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—The Clonmel reporter of the *Cork Constitution* says:—During the last few days Smith O'Brien has amused himself writing poetry, distributing the scraps amongst his friends. To one gentleman he gave the following:—

"Whether on the gallows high,
Or in the battle's van,
The only place for man to die,
Is where he dies for man.
"WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN."

Smith O'Brien has undertaken to pay for competent legal assistance for all the poor men who are to be tried, leaving the choice of individuals to themselves. It is said that his own counsel have great hope of gaining a favourable verdict on the strength of some technicalities, if not on the merits of the case.—*Saunders's News Letter.*

WINTER PROSPECTS.—The war against rents, county cess, poor-rates, and every other impost which the peasantry have been tutored to regard as a grievance not to be longer tolerated, has fairly commenced, and various accounts from different quarters of the kingdom prognosticate the advent of a winter which cannot fail to afford ample employment for the constabulary and troops at present serving in Ireland. The anti-rent campaign has already opened in the counties of Louth, Meath, and Cavan; while the western provinces appear to be selected for the first field of operations against the collection of the poor-rates and the county cess.

ARRESTS.—On Monday week nine persons were arrested in Limerick, charged with the commission of treasonable offences, having, it is said, entertained Mr. O'Gorman, and aided in his endeavours to escape. Twenty-five other persons were arrested between Carrick and Kilmacthomers: it is said that they had been plotting to carry off the Judges "into the mountain fastnesses." Mr. Kilaly, the editor of the *Waterford Chronicle*, was arrested on Wednesday, on a charge of high treason. Miss Eliza Power and Miss Ryan have been arrested, in a public travelling-car, and committed to Clonmel Gaol, on a charge of treasonable practices. Miss Ryan had a parcel of letters belonging to Mr. O'Mahoney, and a box of percussion-caps, in the crown of her bonnet.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.—We understand that the leading supporters of Mr. Hume's measure of Parliamentary reform intend to commence a vigorous agitation during the ensuing winter, previous to the re-assembling of Parliament. Manchester will probably be the head-quarters of the new movement. ——While speaking of this subject we may mention, as an example to other Reformers, that the Glasgow Electoral League, formed for the purpose of securing manhood suffrage, numbers 12,000 members. This does not look as though the desire for reform had died away.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.—We are informed that Elihu Burritt is arranging for a tour throughout the country to arouse the attention of the British public to the following subject:—"The propriety of convoking a Congress of Nations, the object of which shall be to form an International Code, in order, as far as possible, to settle on a satisfactory basis most questions, and generally to secure peace." We heartily wish him success in this great enterprise.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.

The supply of foreign wheat and other grain this week is much less than of late; that our trade to-day is very firm for every article of good quality, at prices fully equal to Monday

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 1,110 qrs. English; 9,160 qrs. Foreign. Barley, 330 qrs. English; 4,310 qrs. Foreign. Oats 120 qrs. English; 7,120 qrs. Foreign. Flour, 1,020 sacks.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Philo," declined.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1848.

SUMMARY.

Our advertising columns of this day contain a series of resolutions unanimously agreed to by the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association, on the anticipated proposal for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. To these resolutions we earnestly direct the attention of our readers. They present, in a succinct form, the grounds upon which as Nonconformists and as citizens, we may most consistently and effectively oppose the contemplated project of the oligarchy. In substance, similar resolutions, we understand, will be laid before the public meeting summoned by the Association, for this evening, in Finsbury Chapel—and, probably, during the ensuing months, before public meetings about to be held in each of the metropolitan boroughs. We rejoice to see the Association taking up this matter with promptitude and vigour. Their machinery, already made to their hand, will give them great advantage over any occasional and extempore efforts, and will enable them, with comparative facility, to make ample preparation for receiving the measure of Government when announced with a well-organized opposition. We are convinced that the Executive Committee will carefully avoid everything which might operate to the division of Dissenting strength, and will seek such co-operation as may secure united effort, without compromise of position by any party. But it is quite clear that the work of preparation specially appertained to them who, through evil and good report, in honour and dishonour, have laboured several years against the system of Church Establishments—and we are pleased to see that they rightly apprehend their own duty, as well as answer to the expectation their friends had cherished concerning them in regard to the question now before the public. A correspondent has sent us some tracts and handbills, tersely worded, and sound in principle, now in course of circulation by the Ramsgate and Broadstairs Civil and Religious Freedom Society. The example may be usefully followed elsewhere. After all that has been done, the grossest ignorance prevails as to the real objections to be taken with effect in the coming warfare—and every man interested in diffusing information on sound principles, should seize the present favourable opportunity for enlightening and guiding the judgment of the people.

This, however, is not all the information we are enabled to lay before our readers respecting the movements already commenced to prevent, if possible, the success of the proposed scheme of ecclesiastical endowment. On Wednesday last, a numerous and respectable meeting of Dissenting gentlemen, convened by circular, was held at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry. Dissenters of all shades of opinion were present. We were charmed, not only by the unanimity displayed, but by the evidence afforded that past mistakes are not likely to be repeated. The "No Popery" aspect of the question was scarcely alluded to—the grounds of opposition decided upon being precisely the same as those adopted by the Anti-state-church Association. Well! we are making rapid progress, and shall probably get all right at last. Let no one undervalue the importance of persevering effort. Four years ago, such a spirit as we saw evinced at the meeting above adverted to might have been searched for amongst Dissenters almost in vain. Now, it characterises the general body, at least in the metropolis. Events and tuition have combined to bring about the change—but the former would probably have proved barren without the latter. Henceforth, may they evermore go hand in hand!

The trials, unfairly and improperly baptized Queen's, which were in progress when our last number was issued, are now brought to a close. Conviction has been the uniform result. Dowling, the Irish Confederate, Cuffey, Lacey, Fay, and Mullins, were sentenced to transportation for life. Several of the less prominent conspirators pleaded guilty, and were subjected to fine and imprisonment—against others the Attorney-General abandoned the prosecution, contenting himself with binding them in their own recognizances to be forthcoming if called upon by authority. The main feature of these trials consisted in a merciless exposure of the infamous spy system. Powell, the chief approver, admitted in the course of his cross-examination quite enough to deprive his testimony of the smallest credit, and to prove his character to have been most depraved and impious. The other tools of the police were probably equally disreputable. Our comment upon these trials will be found below—it would be superfluous for us, therefore, to enlarge here.

In Ireland, the course of justice has to encounter a larger variety of technical impediments. The trial of Smith O'Brien, consequently, proceeds but slowly. Preliminary skirmishes between opposing counsel on points of law, however, have now given place to the statement of the Attorney-General, and the examination of witnesses. We shall not anticipate the conclusion. If unfavourable to the accused, the case will be taken up by a writ of error to the highest legal tribunal, but, probably, with small chance of success. Meanwhile, Clonmel is perfectly tranquil—and it is obvious that the King of Munster has but slight hold upon the sympathy of his once noisy subjects. The braggart and the coward are always closely allied.

Her Majesty returned from Scotland by railway, with the Prince and her family. Her retreat was obtruded upon, during her sojourn at Balmoral, only by constitutional and absurd etiquette. We dare say she could well have spared the presence of a State minister—but aristocracy is far less scrupulous and delicate than public feeling.

The news from France is not re-assuring. Louis Napoleon has taken his seat in the National Assembly, which he addressed in a short speech, declaratory of his fidelity to the Republic. His subsequent bearing has been of a retiring character, and he is evidently acting under judicious advice. The Assembly have decided, by a considerable majority, after a very able discussion, in which Lamartine took a prominent part, on having but one Legislative Chamber. The next question for debate will be the Presidency. A considerable party are anxious that the first election of President should be by the Assembly itself—a still larger party are resolved upon election by universal suffrage. It is thought that General Cavaignac will thus be superseded by Louis Napoleon, and ardent Republicanism will, for a time at least, be thrown into the back-ground. It is quite unsafe, however, to predict future events in France. Any single day may change the whole prospects and relations of party. Meanwhile, red Republicanism is becoming troublesome once more. Socialist banquets, after the example of the Reform banquets, held all over the country last autumn, are too frequent to favour an expectation of coming quietude—and the speeches and cries which have characterised more than one of them, are of the most treasonable and sanguinary nature. France is now reaping the curse which a thirst for martial glory, and an indifference to religion, always entail upon a people. She cannot reach freedom but through the medium of despotism—for more than half her town population confound liberty with license, and know no constraint of conscience in their pursuit of the most selfish ends. Her discipline must needs be a severe one.

Nothing is yet definitely known of the state of the negotiations relative to the affairs of Northern Italy, but from the remarks of General Cavaignac in the French National Assembly on Monday, as well as from the rumours that are afloat, there is good ground for hoping that a pacific solution of the question is near at hand. In Southern Italy matters do not look so promising. The King of Naples refuses the mediation of France and England, between himself and his former subjects in Sicily, and threatens an immediate resumption of hostilities.

Germany is still in an unsettled state. The standard of revolt has again been raised in the Southern provinces, and again the rebels have been signally discomfited. Prussia has escaped the danger of another revolution by the submission of the King at the eleventh hour to the wishes of the National Assembly. The anarchy in the Austrian empire appears to be nearly complete. In Vienna we have the spectacle of a reactionary Court waiting for the concentration of a large military force around the capital to carry out its retrograde policy, and of a triumphant National Assembly. Hungary, one distant dependency, is almost overrun with the troops of another Austrian province. The Ban of Croatia, elated by his success, is no longer willing to act as a tool of the central government, but threatens to set up on his own account. The Vienna cabinet, alarmed at the new turn of affairs, has sent, perhaps too late, a commissioner to stop the further progress of the victorious barbarian.

THE LONDON CONSPIRACIES OF 1848.

The trials of the misguided, and, with an exception or two, abandoned men, who, in August last, laid their foolish heads together for the forcible overthrow of the Government and constitution of these realms, are at length brought to a close. The accused have been convicted, and sentenced—the most prominent, to transportation for life; the minor actors, to fine and imprisonment apportioned to their guilt. The whole subject, therefore, lies before us for comment—and, albeit, it is suggestive, in well nigh all its aspects, of painful reflections, we feel ourselves compelled by a stringent sense of duty to make such observations upon it as have obtruded themselves upon our own minds.

It is important, then, that we should be upon our guard against that strong revulsion of feeling naturally excited by the testimony and character of approvers and spies, which might dispose us to take a lenient view of the real guilt of the culprits. Agreement with some of these men in the political opinions, the triumph of which they made the pretext of their designs, so far from enlisting our sympathy on their behalf, ought, we think, to ensure our severer reprobation of their deeds. True liberty gains nothing from a mawkish hesitation to visit with stern rebuke the atrocities which knaves or fools commit in her name. The crime of these conspirators, inveigled and betrayed as most of them were, was a heinous one. No process of seduction can excuse the ultimate intention of perpetrating it. None but a thoroughly depraved nature could have assented to an attempt at its commission. The suffering, the terror, the disruption of social bands, the havoc of property and life, in which it might have resulted, and was probably meant to have resulted, are of a kind to chill one's blood with horror. Men capable of planning, or of uniting in, such an enterprise, have forfeited all title to our sympathy. Supposing the verdict of the jury to have been just, the culprits fully deserve the punishment allotted to them. The *policy* of inflicting, in this case, the heaviest penalties of the law, is another matter.

But there is another side of the subject upon which we are bound to remark—one which reflects infamy of the blackest hue upon the Government. The evidence given by Powell and Davis bears out the conclusion that the convicted were miserable instruments in the hands of others. The dim, vague, unshapen notion of resorting to physical force for professedly political purposes, which, in the earliest stage of the affair, the seditionists exhibited, might have been dissipated by a word of warning. Instead of this, it appears to have been an object with the police, under whose prompting it is not for us to say, to furnish, by means of spies, one element of attraction after another which should have the effect of condensing floating purpose into settled conspiracy. Suggestions of the most execrable nature were thrust, like burning brands, into the midst of combustible passions—incitements to criminal resolution were artfully presented—wickedness was lured out of its hiding place by cleverly concealed baits—moulds were constructed into which disaffection might run and take definite and palpable form. For abandoned spirits there was always a whisper of direction at the fitting opportunity—for misgiving ones, a spur to flagging courage. The conspirators were but the tools—the guilty tools—of some presiding mind behind the scenes. They were working out a far other purpose than that intended by themselves. Authority of some sort was using them, to their ruin, for its own ends. Upon whom the guilt rests, we pretend not to determine—but this we say, that these conspiracies disclose an amount of immorality for which the authorities must be held responsible, utterly revolting to every rightly-constituted mind.

History supplies us with several passages which suggest, whether correctly or not, an interpretation of what has just passed before our eyes. In times of revolutionary excitement, we have always had a treasonable plot—and, until now, each plot has been traced home to Government agency. It was so in Pitt's day—it was so in the days of Castlereagh. What future revelations will make of the conspiracies of 1848, remains to be seen. In the lapse of time, our sons or grandsons will see whether, in this respect, and in this instance, the parallel holds good. With shame, however, we confess, there exist good grounds for unpleasant suspicion. The middle classes of this country, known to be in favour of reform, are known also to be acutely sensitive to the inconvenience of any movement which might shake the foundations of credit, or tend to the violent subversion of social order. Hitherto, it has been the craft of statesmen to place the latter feeling in a position of antagonism to the former. Nothing does this more surely than secret plots against the constituted authorities of the land. When these make their appearance, desire for reform is suspended—Conservative reaction takes place—the executive is cheerfully furnished with increased powers—loyalty is stimulated to a fever height—

and all the misdeeds of oligarchy are scanned with an indulgent eye. The crisis of excitement is thus got over—and, in course of time, the middle classes awake to the conviction that they have been betrayed. Such results have been brought about by cunningly concocted devices of statecraft in times past. Such results have followed close on the heels of the conspiracies of our own day. Seeing, then, that the police had much to do in bringing them to a head, we should not be overwhelmed with surprise if, hereafter, it should be found that between present and past plots of a treasonable character, there is a resemblance in the end pursued, as there assuredly is in the means employed.

If any such purpose has been contemplated by men in power, the recent trials at the Central Criminal Court will tend powerfully to defeat it. The public are already beginning to feel that that must be a bad cause which requires such means to ensure its safety. Whilst no sympathy is felt for the conspirators, much indignation has been excited against those who seem to have egged them on in wickedness. The suspicion gains ground, that parties more or less nearly connected with the Government are implicated to some extent in the blame of these transactions. Hence the reform feeling, which has been on the ebb, begins to flow again. Englishmen are wont to regard with strong resentment every discovered attempt to play with their better feelings. A change in the public temper is even now perceptible. The late trials have materially impaired the moral influence of the Government. The apparent vigour they displayed in crushing sedition and disorder ceases to command admiration. The whole affair savours of official trickery—and it is by no means improbable that a new current of liberal feeling may take its rise from the trials for treasonable conspiracy which have just terminated in the Central Criminal Court.

FREE-LABOUR COTTON.

Several specimens of raw cotton, grown in Africa, by free-labour have been forwarded to us for inspection. That from Natal is pronounced, we believe, at Liverpool, to be "fine, silky, and very strong," and preliminary steps are being taken for a fair proportion being secured for the Free-labour movement earnestly promoted by some of our most active and eminent philanthropists. One of the most respectable firms in Liverpool, we are informed, is willing to receive the cotton from a large landowner at Natal, and to send him British manufactured goods in return. Cotton also from West Africa, produced by coloured people, occupying a district of land not far from the Niger, a sample of which we have before us, has been declared by competent judges equal in all respects to the American.

There is something deeply interesting in the thought, that Africa, so long down-trodden, may thus become instrumental in working out her own elevation, and, possibly, also in hastening the downfal of slavery in the Southern States of America. Cotton cultivation requires no outlay. It is only necessary that the trees be planted about six feet apart, and kept free from weeds, and in two years, or three at furthest, they come into full bearing. The only machines required are "cotton gins," of which a kind recently invented, can be manufactured at Glasgow, at about £4 a piece. Philanthropy, therefore, may now go cheaply to work. Thousands of persons would prefer free-labour articles to those of slave-labour, if they could secure them at reasonable prices. Arrangements are in progress to meet this desire—and the movement, which can hardly fail of being successful, promises to do more for the extirpation of slavery than any which has hitherto enlisted the sympathies of British benevolence.

THE FREE-SOIL MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

The tide of revolution has at length reached the new world, and its results are not less momentous than those springing from the mighty changes which have taken place in the old. It has been rather a revolution of opinion than a change of institutions—but it is one which we seriously regard as the precursor of the downfal of slavery in the United States of America. In our last number we briefly referred to the "Free-soil" movement in connexion with the coming Presidential election, and have since received fuller and more detailed information of the origin and character of the important party identified with it. The organization of the Free-soil party was effected at the great Buffalo Convention, of the proceedings of which we have given an outline in another column. That gathering is reported as having been the largest ever assembled in the United States. It was attended by delegates from all the free and from three *slave states* of the Union—by men of all parties, Democrats, Whigs, and Liberty men. Individuals who had hitherto been found ranged on opposite sides in the conflicts of party here cordially united under the Free-soil banner. Frederick Douglass himself was there, and was hailed with a burst of enthusiasm which must have sounded like the death-knell of slavery in America. The decisions of this immense gathering were come to with an unanimity unexampled in the history of similar movements. In presence of a common danger, the freemen of the North consented to sink their differences, and unite on common ground. That platform is laid down in the resolutions which we have given elsewhere. They are not those which a thorough abolitionist would choose, but they are the only principles upon which union could be effected. The object of the movement is to check once and for all the further extension of slavery. By the treaty with Mexico, a territory has been added to the American Union sufficient to make a hundred states as large as Massachusetts. Upon the stand now taken by the Free States of America depends the future freedom of the entire continent, and the happiness of unborn millions. As one of the speakers at the Convention forcibly observed:—

"If we are wrong on the tariff, it can be righted in twelve hours. If we are wrong on banks, it can be righted by legislation. But if we are wrong on the subject of slavery, it can never be righted. It will reach down to posterity, inflicting curses and misery upon generations yet to come."

In this momentous exigency, the friends of emancipation in America have acted a part worthy of the occasion. Putting in abeyance for a time their distinctive theories, they have heartily co-operated in a movement originated to offer a decided opposition to any further extension of slavery. The Buffalo Convention presents the first practical protest of the Free States against the domination of the slaveocracy. Its moral influence upon the country has been almost magical. From every part of the North and West has gone forth the cry, "No more slave states," with a strength and unanimity which have struck dismay into the souls of Southern slaveholders, and utterly deranged the plans of the two great parties of the State. Its first result was the passing of the Oregon Bill prohibiting slavery in that territory—a measure which but for the Buffalo Convention would probably have been postponed. Its second, has been to rouse the Northern States from end to end to an assertion of the "Free-soil" principle.

Under such circumstances it would be rash to predict the issue of the coming Presidential contest. Already a large proportion of the Whig as well as of the Democratic party is enlisted on the side of the Free-soil candidate, and the defections from their ranks become more decided as the time of election approaches. The old pro-slavery Whigs are panic-stricken. Mr. Clay has not only renounced all pretensions himself, but has pronounced for General Taylor. The conventions and meetings attended by Van Buren and Charles Adams are characterised by an unanimity and enthusiasm almost without precedent. There is an unmistakeable tendency in the two wings of the pro-slavery party to unite. "It would not be stranger than what has already happened," says the *Boston Chronotype*, "if before November, there should be but one candidate in the field against Van Buren." But whatever may be the result of the present contest, the great object in starting Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, has to a great extent been already secured. Neither the future President, nor Congress itself, will venture to run counter to such a national demonstration of opinion.

This is not the first time, in the history of the world, that the cupidity of man has been made the instrument of his destruction. The invasion of Mexico, concocted and persevered in by a slaveholding President to gratify slaveholding rapacity, is likely to become, under the overruling hand of Providence, the means of accelerating the doom of slavery itself. To use the language of Mr. Van Buren (who promises to become in course of time a thorough abolitionist) in addressing the citizens of Boston:—

"We stood with our lips sealed on this question of slavery, suffering the South—as we were acting with them under the Constitution—to remain unmolested by others. They have assumed to make this a test in the Presidential question—to press this question into the contest—and they have designed, and do design, to overrun *free* country and plant the evil of human slavery there. This invites resistance; this invites discussion. And those who have been saying 'What shall we do?' now affirm that to buy and sell the body of a living human being in this age, is *a sin and a curse!* [Universal 'Yes! that's the doctrine!' and ungovernable applause]. We are compelled to say so in self-defence. We are compelled to say so to resist aggression—to discountenance oppression—to uphold the policy adopted in the Revolution, founded by Jefferson and carried forward by the patriots of this country from that day to this—and do you believe erected out of the enterprise and intelligence of the Northern portion of the country—looking at the evils of this institution—looking at the example of the civilized world—Denmark, Great Britain, Turkey, France—pointing these Southern people to these glorious examples—urging the attention of the whole world on this black spot upon our national escutcheon—do you believe for an instant that we shall stop, and the ghost will rest, by putting an end to the encroachments of slavery, or even to its existence in our territories? This discussion, this calling public attention to these things, this calling of the attention of the civilized world to them, and its necessarily calling the slave himself to his condition, will beyond all question compel the abolition of slavery!" [Immense response from the audience, and cries of "That's it!"]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE PROTECTIONIST PARTY.

(From the *Spectator*.)

There is every appearance that the removal of Lord George Bentinck from the scene of worldly strife has accomplished the shelving of the residuary "Tory" party. In spite of his defects as a political leader, it is not easy to think of a second man in the party equally capable of the office. The hint of Lord John Manners as a successor is virtually an admission that no successor can be found; for Lord John is not a man to shine in party politics, or to conduct a band of followers over the rough-hewn path of Parliamentary contests. His mission is of a different, and perhaps a better kind. It has been surmised that the nominal leader might be the merely titular chief, leaving to Mr. Disraeli the function of exemplifying the paramount influence of the Hebrew Caucasian race: but it is not probable that any cadet of an English family, however modest, will be found to play the cats-paw in that way. A more probable conjecture is, that the loss of their bold, high-spirited, and laborious leader, will so dishearten the party, that many will re-desert to the main body of more liberal "Conservatives," and that the mere leavings of the "Tory" faction, under the leadership of the dauntless Sibthorp, or some equally inconvertible representative of value, will fall naturally into the humble but useful post of Parliamentary butt—the Helot of legislation, or *exemplar ad evitandum*. "Protectionist" principles will no doubt continue to hold some ground; but they must revert to the position of a theory, more independent than they have been of party and political divisions.

THE LAND MONOPOLY IN IRELAND.

(From the *Daily News*.)

To do their duty Irish landlords must either give employment themselves, or enable it to be given by others. The first complaint of the people is that, generally speaking, they do neither. They have inherited vast tracts of land which they are utterly unable, from want of capital, industry, or skill, to cultivate as they are capable of being cultivated; and yet they will neither sell nor lease them to those who could, and would, if they were allowed, cultivate, improve, and employ.

The excuse of every insolvent or absentee proprietor is, that he is weighed down with encumbrances, that he cannot live at home, or, if he does, that he cannot find money to improve his acres and employ his people. But if you ask, why don't he sell half-a-dozen townlands, pay some of his debts that bear high interest, and plant, fence, sub-soil, and build farm-houses with the residue, he stares at you incredulously, and asks with a sneer "whether you are aware that the property in question has been in the family since Cromwell's time?" with which conclusive answer, if you are not satisfied, it must be you who are stupid, not he. Traders who gave him credit may lie long out of their money, and lose it possibly at last. Those who have lent his father or himself small sums on the prevalent security of bonds may be cheated of their interest for years, if not finally out of the principal. Tenants may be harassed and discouraged, instead of taught and helped, until at length a receiver in Chancery is appointed, under whose withering hand all sinks daily into deeper ruin. Labourers may turn beggars, and poor-rates may increase as employment every day grows inevitably less and less. But is not the cause of all this misery and iniquity one of the hereditary lords of the land? and is not land secured to them by law in strict monopoly?

Look at the mass of misery, and see if it be where the soil is lightest, or the population densest, that wages are lowest, or improvements the most rare. Exceptional instances may perhaps be found where these circumstances are concomitant; but in the main it is notorious that where estates are fewest and largest in extent, there is least industrial life, fewest thriving tenants, the smallest amount of agricultural labour in demand, and the worst pay given for it. Property is twice as much divided in Leinster as in Connaught, and the condition of the country and of its inhabitants differs as widely. The northern province is still more partitioned among the owners in fee, and the average culture and comfort observable therein very far exceed those of Munster. And so with particular counties. Wexford and Armagh contain as many freehold estates as Mayo and Clare, either of which is treble their size; and their relative condition in every respect presents the most striking and instructive contrast. We do not mean to say that other incidents do not contribute to produce the result. All we contend for is, that the circumstance to which we allude is one of the most permanent and important causes of the difference which is observable.

And if we but consider the matter in a few of its chief bearings, the reason will appear sufficiently plain. In the first place, it is not the proprietors of moderate properties that are absentees. They cannot afford to neglect what they have for any length of time. They are somebodies at home, but they are nobodies abroad. A certain amount of their own land kept in their own hands for farming "in an improved way," gives the rent-owner of £1,000 or £2,000 a year ample occupation, a higher sense of his own importance, a seat now and then on the county grand jury, and some additional hundreds a year. Where several men of this class divide amongst them an electoral division under the poor-law, there is the *matériel* for its well-working. These men, by combining wisely and thriftily together, can keep down the rates, by keeping up employment.

Even their little jealousies and neighbourly rivalries tend, in some sort, to good. If a tenant shows a spirit of industry and a desire of improvement, and his landlord refuses to allow him just compensation for what he has done, or sufficient tenure to induce him to persevere in future, he is not without alternatives: other landlords whose character he knows, and whose mode of dealing he prefers, will give him a farm on fairer terms. The very belief of this is a bridle in the mouth of his own narrow-minded landlord, and silently extorts from him some concession of that which is his due. Compare this with those desolate regions which abound in too many parts of Ireland, but more especially in the western half of the kingdom. The tenant whose lease is expiring wants a renewal and allowance for the fields he has reclaimed or the drains he has made. To whom shall he go? To an agent paid by a per centage on the net amount he can remit by a given day to a London banker? To an attorney, whose livelihood is made by actions of ejectment, waste, and trespass? To the proprietor whom he has never seen, who lives in Paris or Florence; who knows and desires to know nothing of the vulgar details of his complaint? "The poor man crieth, and there is none to hear him." Of what avail is all his past fidelity, punctuality, work before dawn, and toil after dark? His neighbour that idled and bullied, and cheated and lied, has just as good a chance of "being left in his holding," or helped in a season of distress or sickness, as he. The whole parish and those adjoining likewise belong to the rack-renting spendthrift whose ancestral claims to oppress, and rob, and desolate the land, a house of landlords carefully preserve and fortify; that land from sire to son may be kept in strict monopoly.

And the foolish people ask what can the legislature do. They could if they would treat landlords as they would merchants—make their properties liable to be sold in payment of their debts; and take their properties in satisfaction of their arrears to the poor rate. But this is precisely what they will *not* do; and to hide their neglect they pass sham measures annually that will never reach the evil.

An Irish Fact.—A cock-and-a-bull story is going the rounds of the Irish press about a certain great man's letter to a certain Colonel, during the Reform Bill struggle, exhorting him to march up to London at the head of 50,000 men to overawe the House of Lords, and carry the Bill at the point of the bayonet. And it is revealed that the great man was *not* Lord John Russell, as had been supposed, but another, against whom the case cannot be conveniently proved upon the Irish State Trials, but, it is sagely added, "of the truth of it there cannot be a reasonable doubt." Fudge, fudge, all arrant fudge. It is but another version of the three black crows. The great man was Lord Brougham, the Colonel (then) Colonel Napier, the Peninsular historian. The amount of truth at the bottom of the tale is probably that Lord Brougham wrote a letter to Colonel Napier during the struggle for the Reform Bill about the exertions which the occasion called for. The 50,000 men and the march upon London are the additions which come of the circulation of a story sixteen years after date.—*Examiner*.

East India House.—The Temple of Juggernaut.—On Wednesday a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the Company's House. Sir J. L. Lushington in the chair. Mr. Poynder rose to bring forward the following motion, of which he had given notice—that the subject of the memorials presented at the last Quarterly General Court relative to the annual money payment to the Temple of Juggernaut be taken into consideration; and in doing so he read a petition from Nottingham praying that such payments might for the future be discontinued, and similar petitions from various Baptist congregations; and, after repeating the statements he had made on many previous occasions when the same subject was brought under consideration, said that, in pursuance of a suggestion that was made to him at the last Court, he would substitute the following notice for the one of which he had given notice:—

That it appearing upon the repeal of the pilgrim tax at Juggernaut, together with the abolition of Syer, the annual allowance of 23,000 rupees was awarded, in consequence of which the priests were precluded from collecting their recent fees; and inasmuch as the separation of the British Government in India from all connexion with the affairs of the Temple was the chief object of the despatch of the Hon. Directors, bearing date the 30th of February, 1833, it be referred to the Hon. the Court of Directors to consider whether it will not be advisable to rescind the present annual allowance, and to permit the attendants of the Temple to collect such fees as were heretofore received under the Mahratta Government.

Mr. Marryatt seconded the motion. Mr. Sullivan said he wished it to be known that the pilgrim tax was paid as a compensation for certain other taxes which had been abolished. The result of all the attempts that had been made to abolish the pilgrim tax had been that the priests were better off than ever, and now collected taxes which were formerly paid into the hands of the Government. He admitted it was desirable that the question should be finally settled one way or the other. Mr. Sullivan added that, since the agitation of the question, the priests got £70,000 a year more than they did before [hear]. Mr. Lewis wished to know whether there was not some method by which the payment of this money could be got rid of altogether? He would suggest that a principal sum should at once be handed over to the parties in lieu of the 23,000 rupees a year that was now paid. The Chairman said that such a proposition was all very well; but the hon. proprietor would recollect that not less than three or four lacs of rupees would be required for that purpose. After some further observations the motion was put, and negatived by a considerable majority.

THE FREE-SOIL MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE GREAT CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

In a late number we gave some particulars of the important meetings which have been held in most of the great cities and towns of America in furtherance of the free-soil movement. Our readers are already aware that Mr. Van Buren has been nominated as the candidate of this growing party at a convention at Buffalo, and in the American papers just come to hand we find ample details of this magnificent gathering—a summary of which will throw much light on the prodigious progress of the Anti-slavery movement in America.

The Buffalo Convention was held on Wednesday and Thursday, August the 9th and 10th. "The numbers gathered at the Convention," says the *Boston Chronotype*, "are estimated at 50,000. This may be an extravagant estimate, but beyond all question *it is the greatest political assemblage ever gathered on this continent*, and of the most '*incongruous materials*,' all animated with the one sentiment of opposition to slavery. Such a collection of men, or one a quarter as large, neither of the other parties could have called together to save its life. Politicians had better take care which side up they hold their dishes; the people are coming."

The committee appointed to communicate the result of the Convention to Mr. Van Buren thus describes the spirit of the gathering:—

The causes which led to the assembling of this Convention are known to you as matters of public history; but no one not personally present can form an adequate conception of its character, still less of the unanimity and enthusiasm which distinguished its proceedings.

All the free states, three of the slaveholding states, and the district of Columbia, were represented. In some cases the delegates from a single state amounted to several thousands; the whole number in attendance was variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand, or even more.

Individually, the members represented different, and, in many cases, antagonistic interests and opinions. Many had for years belonged to the Democratic or Whig parties; a large portion was identified with a third party, having already candidates for President and Vice-President in nomination; while smaller bodies were the exponents of principles maintained by other organizations. In a word, the diversified and conflicting opinions on political subjects, held by such of our people as have rejected the nominations of the late Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, were, more or less numerously, represented in this vast assemblage by persons living, in many cases, thousands of miles apart, but now brought together by sympathy in one sentiment, and by union in one resolve—opposition to the further extension of human slavery, and the determination to preserve for the freemen of this and other lands, the free territories of the United States.

Charles F. Adams, of Massachusetts, son of J. Quincy Adams, was President of the Convention. Amongst the distinguished persons present were Joshua R. Giddings, the intrepid champion of the slave in the House of Representatives; Judge Nye, of Madison county; Mr. B. F. Butler, U. S. Attorney for the southern district of New York; the Rev. Joshua Leavitt; and Frederick Douglass, for whom three hearty cheers were given when it was known that he was present; the Hon. Preston King; Judge Stevens, of Indiana; Mr. Jesse Hutchinson, &c. &c.

Before the organization of the Convention, an immense concourse had assembled under the tent in the Park to listen to a few preliminary remarks and speeches, and encouragements and exhortations to unity, and expressions of determination "to put the thing through," "no giving up," "no compromising," "free soil and nothing else." The various speeches were received with loud cheers, and excited great enthusiasm among the vast assemblage. We select a few of the most significant extracts from the addresses delivered on the occasion.

Judge Nye said:—

This Convention must be a self-sacrificing Convention. A crisis has arrived when old prejudices have got to be laid aside—sacrificed upon the altar of our common country's good. He had come here to lay down all his former predilections upon this altar—to strike hands even with those against whom he had previously battled. We mingle here with representatives from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan, thank God. Here they stood, representatives from the fair fields of the West—an empire in itself, from which slavery had been blotted out by a resolution drawn by the great man of our independence. Slavery had been excluded, and now the West had become the rich granary of the world. He had come on with representatives from New Jersey—that battle-field of the Revolution. And Pennsylvania, too, that glorious old keystone of the Union, is here—firm and true as steel—who cherishes in her bosom the patriot Wilmot. God raised up a David of old to slay the giant of Gath. So hath David Wilmot, with the sling of freedom and the smooth stone of truth, struck the giant Slavery between the eyes—he reels—let us push him over! Massachusetts is here—and it is fitting she should be. A son of John Quincy Adams is here among her delegates. There was Samuel Adams, first among the statesmen of the Revolution, and he rejoiced that Charles Francis Adams was in the front ranks of this great moral revolution.

He hailed this time as a glorious era. He liked this agitation. It was an augury of better things to come. He liked this mingling of heretofore discordant elements—drawn together by the great sympathetic cord of freedom. Vermont, New Hampshire, Missouri, and Delaware, are here. And he was told that Maryland was here, and it was a fact of deeply momentous importance, when in the South they begin to talk of the evils of slavery. Virginia, "the mother of Presidents," was here. The feeling is extending, expanding, not only at the North, but at the South.

If we are wrong on the tariff, it can be righted in twelve hours. If we are wrong on banks, it can be righted by legislation. But if we are wrong on the subject of slavery, it can never be righted. It will reach down to posterity, inflicting curses and misery upon generations yet to come. Let, then, no preferences for men distract our councils. Let all meet upon a common platform, to accomplish a great, a noble purpose.

Mr. Husbands, of Rochester, took the stand and informed the audience that he was one who had had his head taken off politically in '44 for maintaining the principles which they are now assembled to advocate:—

He had stood by the side of Judge Nye and had been decapitated with him. His heart was in this Convention, and he was glad to see the respectable portion of all parties. And why was this? Why did he see Frederick Douglass here? [Three cheers for Douglass]. Why did he see the Whig party here, the respectable portion of it? And why did he see the Democracy here in their strength? Because they were all determined to curb and bridle and drive back and overthrow the proud and aggressive slave power, and he trusted that the people would now unite, and, shoulder to shoulder, fight in firm array till they should triumph.

At the first evening sitting the President took the chair amidst the vociferous cheers of the vast multitude assembled. This was the commencement of formal business. The Rev. Mr. Tucker opened the proceedings with an impressive prayer.

Mr. Adams then made his opening speech. After referring to the great principle they were that day met to carry out, he said:—

I have been told, fellow-citizens, by those who do not sympathise in this glorious movement, that the Wilmot proviso is, after all, nothing but an abstraction [laughter]. Well, to a certain extent, I am willing to admit that it is an abstraction. I am willing to say what it is not. It is not bread and butter. It is not roast beef and two dollars a day [laughter]. It is not a nice provision under government as a reward for party services. No, the Wilmot proviso rises above all these considerations. It is an abstraction to be sure, and so was Magna Charta an abstraction. And so was the declaration of independence an abstraction [Yes, yes. That's it. There you have 'em]. So is the idea of right and justice and the truth of God an abstraction. And it is these abstractions that raise mankind above the brutes that perish [Yes, yes. That's the fact. Go it]. It is these abstractions that raise a people and carry them on to glory for ever. And, fellow-citizens, it is around these abstractions that we now rally in order to place our Government on a proper basis which it has deserted.

Fellow-citizens, I firmly believe the world is about to know, whether we are the devoted sons of liberty, or whether we are going to give up the whole of this great Western continent to the rule of those who do not acknowledge our principles but denounce them. Fellow-citizens, we are obliged, under a necessity which we cannot resist, to denounce the organizations of the old parties as no longer worthy of the confidence of a free people [applause]. They have met, and they have shown by their action that they have no system of policy, excepting that which consists in fighting with each other in the endeavour to get place as the prize of the struggle [That's it, you hit 'em there]. They are united, however, in one thing, and that is to put down the principle of liberty which is rising in this continent. Fellow-citizens, we know the result of these bodies, and now that we have seen and understood what it is that they are contending for, let us go forward and show our fellow-citizens what a different spectacle is exhibited by those who, looking first upon a solemn principle, are agreed upon that, and then turning their shoulders to the wheel see how it shall be carried out [cheers]. And, fellow-citizens, we claim to be of those who, although they may desire to command success, yet, do not mean to forget that, in the event of success, they mean to carry their principles with them [great applause].

After various business regulations Mr. Giddings addressed the assembly:—

My friends, I know I have before me here persons who are members of all the political parties [A voice, "who *have been* friends of the parties"]. Have been: I thank my friend for the words. I will write down in my book [ha, ha, ha, capital, give 'em jessie]. I say then I see before me men who *have been* members of all the political parties of the day. Men who have supported Clay, and Jackson, and Adams, and Taylor perhaps. Men who have supported Cass. Of course no one thinks of supporting *him* now [No. No. No]. Well, I will speak of him as of the others, one who *has been* [ha, ha, ha. Poor Cass. His mother never should have allowed him to stray from the maternal domicile]. I say, fellow-citizens, that when I come here and meet men ready to carry into practical life the principles of '76, I can extend the hand of "Fraternity" to them. I feel that I am meeting friends, patriots who are willing to make sacrifice for the maintenance of those holy principles [applause].

Mr. Culver, a member of Congress, followed in a humorous and characteristic speech, which produced much applause. He told the following anecdote from his own experience:—

I recollect a subject that illustrates in a measure the spirit of the South upon all questions. It is petition day in Congress. A gentleman from South Carolina presents a petition to "take the fetters off of home labour." The petition is passed right along. I feel encouraged. [I was green then [ha, ha, ha]. I present a petition that Congress shall, as far as it has power, remove the institution of slavery. Immediately a dozen members move to lay it on the table, and it is laid on the table in a twinkling. There was but little difference in the two petitions. The Southern member's was to remove the fetters from *home labour*, and mine was to remove the fetters from *home labourers*. I felt like the green Yankee who went to work for the old deacon. They used to place a pitcher by his plate which contained nothing but water, while the rest of the family used the contents of a huge pitcher which sat in the middle of the table. One day our Yankee friend boldly seized the said pitcher, and taking a hearty swig therefrom, found it to

contain the best kind of cider. The deacon, very muhc astonished, asked the young man "where he was brought up?" "Where all fared alike, by G—d," replied he [great laughter]. I came from a country where all fared alike, and I thought my petition should have been granted as well as the other.

He concluded by calling for union:—

Friends, we must unite. I have been a Whig for some time, and I greased General Taylor and tried for a long time to swallow him, but after all I could do he got right across my throat, and there he sticks [laughter]. I cannot get him down [vomit him up then]. Well, I am afraid he will tear up my throat if I do. I shall go for the nominee of this Convention [applause]. We must unite and take up the glove where the South throws it down. We will draw a line. Stop, says the South, or we will dissolve the Union. That is one of the richest farces ever played. Dissolve the Union! Why, I remember a hatchet-faced Virginian, whose face was so sharp that he could split an oak tree by looking at it [ha, ha, ha]. He came around by my seat, and said, so that I could hear it, "I have a great notion to go home to Virginia and call a Convention to dissolve the Union;" said I, you had better leave a door behind you and take six weeks' provisions with you, for in less than that time your negroes will bring you back again [tremendous applause].

Mr. Butler then addressed the assembly, and concluded as follows:—

The oppressed and down-trodden of the old world look to this country for homes, and if we allow slavery to be introduced into the territories of the South and West, these people can never find a home there. Free labour cannot exist where slavery holds sway, and thus you see that this question embraces the interests of myriads that are to come after us, on both sides of the Atlantic. And, fellow-citizens of every kind, feeling the full importance of this question, I am with you to the victory [great applause].

After the conclusion of Mr. Butler's remarks, he said that after having listened to several speakers, the Convention would doubtless be glad of some variety. He understood that the Hutchinson family were in the assembly, and he suggested that they should be called upon for a song. The announcement was received with enthusiastic applause, and Mr. Jesse Hutchinson came forward and stated that he was the only member of the Hutchinson family in the city, but with the aid of some volunteers he would attempt to give the Convention a song.

In company with three others, he then came forward, and sang a song, which was rapturously received, amid the repeated cheers and laughter of the whole audience.

The Convention then adjourned.

The second day's meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. S. J. Mayor, of Syracuse.

Mr. Briggs, of Ohio, could promise that whoever was the object of their choice, Ohio would rise up from lake to rivers and greet the selection with 20,000 majority.

Hiram Cumings, of Massachusetts, would state a single fact, significant fact, to show the public feeling in that State. In Worcester, out of the 1,600 votes, 950 were upon the Free-soil pledge. At Lowell, which you know is ruled by her corporations, the mass were uniting and concentrating, and he did not know but that they would take cotton bags and all, and consecrate them to this Free-soil movement.

Mr. Berkshire, of Virginia (a slave county), would say that Virginia at this moment was alive with barn-burners. He had come here to have his say in what might be said here to-day. He came up with his hands untied—free to go for any man who should be nominated by this convention.

Mr. Jesse Hutchinson was then called for, and came forward, and, in company with others, sang, with much effect, a song:—

Oh! what a mighty gathering,
From the old Free States,
Of the friends of freedom,
And the tillers of Free-soil.

Let the people shout together,
In old Buffalo;
We're the friends of freedom,
And our motto is Free-soil.

Oh! the South begins to tremble,
The old Slave States,
For the friends of freedom
Are gathering in the North.

They will shake like old Belshazzar,
In the old Slave States,
For their days are numbered,
And 'tis written on the wall.

Heaven bless the brave Barn-burners,
In the old Empire States,
For their fires of freedom
Are lighting up the land.

Oh! we pity the old Hunkers,
Yes! we pity the old Hunkers,
Poor broken-down old Hunkers,
In the old Empire State;
They are going up Salt River,
And will never more return.

And the old Whig party's rotten,
Yes, the old Whig party's rotten,
All that's left is damaged cotton,
In the Free States;
But the fires are burning,
Freedom's fires are burning,
And will soon clear up Free-soil.

Judge Nye then again spoke, and, at the conclusion of his address,

The President said that as evidence of the strong interest which was manifested in the proceedings of the Convention, he had just had placed in his hands the following telegraphic communication, in haste:—

Exhibit one issue—one front—one nomination—courage—enthusiasm—anticipate victory. William Wilson,
Cincinnati, Aug. 10. Pastor of the Church of Covenanters.

After several other addresses, Mr. Butler, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, read the Report, which had been *unanimously* adopted by the Committee. They were as follows:—

Whereas, we have assembled in convention as a union of freemen, for the sake of freedom, forgetting all past political differences in a common resolve to maintain the rights of free labour against the aggressions of the slave power, and to Free-soil for a free people:

And whereas, the political conventions recently assembled at Baltimore and Philadelphia, the one stifling the voice of a great constituency, entitled to be heard in its deliberations; and the other abandoning its distinctive principles for mere availability, have dissolved the national party organization heretofore existing, by nominating for the chief magistracy of the United States, under slaveholding dictation, candidates, neither of whom can be supported by the opponents of slavery extension, without a sacrifice of consistency, duty, and self-respect.

And whereas, these nominations so made, furnish the occasion, and demonstrate the necessity of the union of the people, under the banner of free democracy, in a solemn and final declaration of their independence of the slave power, and of their fixed determination to rescue the federal government from its control:

Resolved, therefore, that we, the people, here assembled, remembering the example of our fathers in the days of the first declaration of independence, putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavours to advance it, do now plant ourselves upon the national platform of freedom, in opposition to the sectional platform of slavery.

Resolved, That slavery in the several states of this Union which recognise its existence, depends upon State laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the federal government, and for which laws that government is not responsible. We, therefore, propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any state.

Resolved, That this proviso of Jefferson, to prohibit the existence of slavery, after 1800, in all the territories of the United States, southern and northern; the votes of sixteen delegates in the Congress of 1784, for the proviso, to three states and seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of slavery from the north-western territory, by the ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the states in Congress; and the entire history of that period, clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation, not to extend, nationalize, or encourage, but to limit, localize and discourage slavery; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the government ought to return.

Resolved, That our Fathers ordained the Constitution of the United States, in order, among other great national objects, to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty; but expressly denied to the federal government which they created, all constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due legal process.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king; no more power to institute or establish slavery, than to institute or establish a monarchy:—no such power can be found among those specifically conferred by the constitution, or derived by any just implication from them.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery, wherever the Government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on that subject, and is thus responsible for its existence.

Resolved, That the true, and in the judgment of this Convention the only safe, means of preventing the extension of slavery into territory now free is, to prohibit its existence in all such territories by an act of Congress.

Resolved, That we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us, and to their demand for more slave states and slave territories, our calm but final answer is, No more slave territory. Let the soil of our extensive domain be ever kept free for the hardy pioneers of our own land, and the oppressed and banished of other lands, seeking homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New World.

Resolved, That the bill lately reported by the committee of eight in the Senate of the United States was no compromise, but an absolute surrender, of the rights of the non-slaveholder, of all the states; and while we rejoice to know that a measure which, while opening the door for the introduction of slavery into territories now free, would also have opened the door to litigation and strife among the future inhabitants thereof, to the ruin of their peace and prosperity, was defeated in the House of Representatives; its passage, in hot haste, by a majority of the Senate, embracing several senators who voted in open violation of the known will of their constituents, should warn the people to see to it that their representatives be not suffered to betray them. There must be no compromises with slavery; if made, they must be repealed.

Resolved, That we demand freedom and established institutions for our brethren in Oregon, now exposed to hardship, peril, and massacre, by the reckless hostility of the slave power to the establishment of free government for free territories; and not only for them, but for our new brethren in New Mexico and California.

And whereas it is due, not only to this occasion, but to the whole people of the United States, that we should declare ourselves on certain other questions of national policy, therefore—

Resolved, That we demand cheap postage for the people; a retrenchment of the expenses and patronage of the Federal Government; the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries, and the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the Government, so far as the same may be practicable.

Resolved, That the river and harbour improvements, whenever demanded by the safety or convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several states, are objects of national concern; and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

Resolved, That the free grant to actual settlers, in consideration of the expenses they incur in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefits resulting therefrom, of reasonable portions of the public lands, under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote, in various ways, the interests of all the states of this Union; and we therefore recommend it to the favourable consideration of the American people.

Resolved, That the obligations of honour and patriotism require the earliest practicable payment of the national debt; and we are therefore in favour of such a tariff of duties as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the Federal Government, and to pay annual instalments of our debt, and the interest thereon.

Resolved, That we inscribe on our banner "Free soil, free speech, free labour, and free men," and under it will fight on, and fight over, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

The principal portion of the sitting was occupied in the delivery of spirit-stirring and characteristic addresses, breathing a spirit of firm resolution in opposition to the extension of slavery. Amongst these was Mr. Giddings, who in the course of his speech being interrupted by a band of music as it passed through the crowd, said:—

I like that music—our friend Hutchinson has been giving us some that was cheering—but I do not like *one* instrument there, the *drum*. The drum is discordant in a moral warfare like this. The friends of peace appeal to the heart and the reason—to the sober judgment. Our appeals are to the conscience. The *drum* seems calculated for the field of hateful strife, the din of battle, the charge of the deadly conflict. We can fire the moral barn, wherein it is sought to imprison our consciences, with other appliances, as is emblematically exhibited on the canvas before us [applause].

He further said:—

I feel that the crisis has been past—that the great obstacle has been surmounted. We have erected a Political Platform to-day by which your Representatives in Congress will learn what to do in future. One thing more. It is a fact that at this very moment arrangements are being made, and the energies of the Federal Government are put forth, *to bring into this Union the Island of Cuba!* Cuba, with all her slavery [loud cries of "Never, never."] It is not at this moment susceptible of legal demonstration, but it is well understood that this is the case. Will you receive it [no, no.] I know that the fiat has gone forth from this assembly that it shall not be done. This declaration here to-day will defeat that treason to humanity, to our Constitution, and to mankind.

When Mr. Giddings sat down loud calls arose for Douglass, who took the stand and remarked that he was sincerely grateful for the opportunity which the Convention had given him to offer a few remarks on the occasion.

I deeply regret that I cannot comply with your kind invitation, and I would merely rise to be excused for not proceeding to address you. I have recently had an operation performed upon my throat which makes it improper for me to speak. One thing however I want to say, God speed your noble undertaking [applause].

The audience appeared to feel great disappointment when they learned that Mr. Douglass could not address them.

Late in the evening the committee of Conference arrived to announce the nominations. After considerable delay, the conferees obtained their seats, when, S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee, announced that Martin Van Buren had been unanimously selected as their candidate for President of the United States.

This announcement was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. Hats, and banners, and handkerchiefs were waved, and cheer followed cheer.

The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for President, which resulted in 22 majority for Mr. Van Buren as follows:—

Martin Van Buren of New York	244
John P. Hale of New Hampshire	181
Scattering	41
Majority for Van Buren	22

Martin Van Buren was then unanimously nominated as the Candidate of the Free-soil Convention for President of the United States.

The prominent candidates for Vice-President were Charles Francis Adams, John P. Hale, and Joshua R. Giddings.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, was nominated.

A letter from Mr. Van Buren was read in Convention before he was nominated, requesting the withdrawal of his name if necessary to produce harmony.

Hale's name was withdrawn by his friends from the list of candidates.

After the transaction of some further important business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

GREAT MEETING IN BOSTON.

A great ratification meeting has been since held in Fanueil Hall, Boston. "Long before the appointed hour," says our spirited contemporary, the *Boston Chronotype*, "the old cradle was full and rocking like a young earthquake. Thousands were unable to gain admittance. It was beyond a doubt the most enthusiastic meeting which Fanueil Hall has seen *since it cradled the Revolution*. Not only was the Hall filled to its utmost capacity, but all the space around it was full. An immense meeting was addressed from the steps of Quincy Market, and was in full blast when the meeting in the Hall adjourned. It will be some time before either Cass or Taylor pro-slavery gets up such a 'sizzle,' though it should hold prayer-meetings in hotel 'upper chambers.' Strong delegations arrived from neighbouring towns, particularly from Lynn and Dedham, and though very few of them could work their way into the Hall, they sent in their banners, bearing the mottoes, 'Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men,' and 'Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this *son* of York.' Above all, the front seats of the galleries were lined with *brave women*, who had secured seats in good season—hundreds of others not less brave came a little too late." It was emphatically a solemn as well as an unanimous meeting. Amongst the resolutions adopted was the following:—

Resolved, That forgetting the things that are behind, we will press onward to those that are before; regretting our shortcomings and wrong-doings in former times of greater darkness, we will now follow the light, nor will we ever, on account of objections urged against previous positions, desert the standard-bearer of liberty, on the battle-ground of to-day, to yield our support to candidates now known to be the favourites of the Slave Power and the representatives of its principles.

D. D. Field, Esq., a distinguished law reformer of New York, speaking of the three candidates, said:—

Mr. Van Buren goes for prohibiting slavery in all the territories. Here all is plain. Mr. Cass goes for leaving the legislatures of the territories to settle this question, under the constitution, and he thinks the extension of slavery is no evil to the slave. General Taylor says, he does not know what he goes for. If a bill is not unconstitutional and not passed in haste, he will not veto it. Who knows whether or not he thinks it constitutional to prohibit slavery in the territories? We know he is the holder of more than three hundred slaves. And when asked whether he means to say that all the departments of government have settled what is constitutional in regard to slavery extension, he says *he won't answer*. With Martin Van Buren is certainty; with Cass, denial; with Taylor, at the best, doubt. Can any freeman, then, vote for Cass or Taylor? [tremendous and deafening "No!"]

Another speaker was the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, who spoke as follows:—

When I rose in the Buffalo Nominating Convention, and proposed that the nomination of Martin Van Buren should be made unanimous by acclamation, I had in my mind's eye 100,000 of the Liberty Party with whom I had stood shoulder to shoulder; and they seemed to ask me with tears in their eyes how I could do so. But I had long since learned that every end of mine should be my country's and my God's. And I thought I could look every one of these 100,000 in the face and tell what I had done. Where is the man who, if he had lived in 1787, when it was decided that slavery should not exist north-west of the Ohio, would have voted for a Cass to say No? Nowhere. Where is the man who would vote for a Taylor to say No? ["Here." "Where?" "In the corner."] He had better stay in the corner [cheers]. Some asked me as I came home, how I should look cheering for Van Buren? Fellow-citizens, if you wish to see—look here. Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! [The speaker led the cheers, and the audience did them in thunder.]

The Hutchinsons were now called upon for a song, which went off to great satisfaction, the audience joining in the chorus with mighty effect.

The President, with some highly eloquent remarks, put the resolutions, which were carried with a whirlwind of *ayes*, and one to spare where the *noes* were not. The meeting then adjourned, in the highest state of *fraternity*.

Mr. Cobden and the Freehold Qualification Movement.—Mr. Cobden has replied to a letter from Mr. Taylor, detailing the operations of the Freehold Land Society in Birmingham, with a letter of encouragement. He says:—

It was not until after the League had been for nearly five years agitating for the abolition of the corn-laws, that the idea of urging all Free-traders to purchase forty-shilling freeholds struck me. I don't know how it entered my head, but I remember afterwards feeling astonished at not having previously thought of so obvious a means of effecting our object. Up to that time I could never satisfactorily answer the question which was constantly recurring in my own mind, "*How* can the corn-laws be repealed?" But from the moment when we launched the county qualification project, I never felt the slightest doubt or difficulty in the matter.

Five years have elapsed, and he is more than ever certain that this discovery presents "the only safe, certain, and legal means of effecting those further political changes which are necessary to bring the Government into harmony with the wants and wishes of a majority of the people of this country." He upholds the plan as a safeguard against national disorders—

I observe a disposition in certain quarters to flatter us Englishmen with self-complacency and quiescence, by pointing to the revolutions of the Continent, and, like the Pharisee, thanking Heaven that we are not as other nations are; but if we have escaped those convulsions which have shook the very foundations of social order amongst our neighbours, it is because, whilst they have been politically stagnant, we have been constantly reforming and changing; and I see no other guarantee against revolutions for the future but in the labours of earnest men, like Mr. Taylor and his coadjutors, who inspire their countrymen with confidence and hope that henceforth, as in times past, by moral means alone, all necessary reforms may be effected in the institutions and practical policy of this kingdom. Whatever may be the remedial changes desired by different classes of Reformers, whether they be of an organic kind, such as the extension of the suffrage, the ballot, shorter Parliaments, a fairer apportionment of the franchise—or of a practical character, such as the reduction or equalization of taxation, the maintenance of peace, &c., the Freehold Land Society points out the direct, and, I believe, the only path for reaching the objects they have in view. With such a ready means of arming themselves with political power, available to the majority of Englishmen through the exercise of a moderate share of prudence and economy, they will betray a want of self-respect if they do not, by a general imitation of the example of your Society, obtain a sufficient control over the representation in the House of Commons to secure the triumph of those principles and that policy which shall fairly reflect the public opinion of this country.

Perilous Adventure.—A gentleman wished to have in his possession a living specimen of the chough or Cornish crow, a bird which is now becoming rare, and which always builds in the precipitous sides of the cliffs. Two brothers engaged to furnish him with young birds from the nest. They accordingly provided themselves with a rope, and proceeded to a place which they knew to be frequented by these birds. One of them tied an end of the rope round his waist, and his brother lowered him over the edge of the cliff, holding the rope in his hand. When he had arrived opposite the nests, he found that they were built under an overhanging rock so as to be beyond his reach. Nothing daunted, he set the rope a-swing, until he was carried into the hollow, when he held fast by the rock; but finding the rope too short to allow him to gain the nest, he untied it from his waist, climbed into the cavity, and secured his prize, which he stored away in his bosom. Meanwhile the rope had swung back to the perpendicular, and was resting motionless. Without hesitating he called to his brother above, "Stand by the rope! I'm going to leap to it!" He did so; but the rope, as might have been expected, slipped through his hands and he fell into the sea. The brother felt the jerk, and looking over the edge of the cliff, saw him neither dashed to pieces nor drowned, but rubbing the water from his face, and exclaiming, "Carry my shoes round to the cove, John, I'll be round as soon as thee wast!" And so he was, and moreover bringing his birds safe with him. This perilous adventure is said to have happened in the parish of Breage.—*North British Mail.*

Clergymen.—The present number of clergymen, of all denominations, in the United States, according to the latest estimates, is about 30,000.

THE PEACE PROTEST AT WATERLOO.

Retributive Justice—England's Difficulties.

"Then there was a famine in the days of David three years, year after year; and David inquired of the Lord, and the Lord answered, It is for Saul and for his bloody house, because he slew the Gibeonites.

"Whereupon David said unto the Gibeonites, What shall I do for you? and wherewith shall I make the atonement, that ye may bless the inheritance of the Lord?

"And they answered the king, The man that consumed us and that devised against us that we should be destroyed from remaining in any of the coasts of Israel, let seven men of his sons be delivered unto us, and we will hang them up unto the Lord in Gibeah of Saul. And the king said, I will give them." —2 *Sam.* xxi. 1—6.

In the wars with America and France, George the Third, in addition to the loss of life and enormous taxation of his subjects, added to the National Debt, for posterity to pay, a sum of more than 700 millions sterling; which hangs like a millstone about the neck of the industrious people; and in order to pay the interest of which in the year 1848, after thirty-three years of peace, the Government borrowed two millions more, thus confessing an approach to national bankruptcy.

May not the hand of Providence be seen in this? The potato rot year after year;—commercial distress;—railway panic;—want of employment;—one-seventh of the English people either permanent or occasional paupers;—one-third of the Irish either paupers or beggars;—with a dangerous form of chartism prevalent in England; sedition and repeal in Ireland;—none flourishing but the wealthy aristocracy, the proud hierarchy, the officers of the army and navy with their pay and pensions, and the state-paid clergy!

What must be the end of this? Is there not cause to consider our ways? Does not the God of all the earth regard the nation of France, whose attempts to remove a weak king and a corrupt aristocracy, and to establish a just form of government, were thrown into confusion by British interference, ending with forcing upon them a king whom they sought not? Does God look with indifference upon the Chinese, whom we compelled to take our opium, and whose attempts to avoid the poisonous drug we punished by force? Have the inhabitants of the East Indies no share in the regard of the Father of all? If our Heavenly Father is no respecter of persons, then has England cause to humble herself, and make the best reparation in her power to the nations she has wronged! She must remove these monuments of triumph and trophies of victory, and put on garments of humiliation, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance. Without shedding the blood of any, England must deliver to the reprobation of posterity the names of the men who have chiefly led to and carried on these wars. The flags on her churches and the ringing of bells on the 18th of June should be changed to national humiliation. Henceforth her own people ought to be permitted to have just government and equal laws at home; and abroad peace and free trade with all nations; leaving all disputes to be settled by arbitration; disbanding her armies so that her people may learn war no more, and that none may be interested by pay and promotion in keeping up discord upon earth.

These are the sentiments of the undersigned, who have this day visited the field of Waterloo, and have left this record at the foot of the proud monument as a protest against its continuance. Having come to Brussels to attend a Peace Convention, we desire to see this and all other such monuments removed, that the bad passions of men may no longer be provoked, but that there may be peace on earth and good will among men.

Thomas Spencer, Bath, England.
George Harris, Ringwood, Hants.
John Talbot Tyler, London.
Benjamin Thomas, Milford Haven, South Wales.
John Mawson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
John Skirrow Wright, Birmingham.

Waterloo, Sept. 22, 1848.

The above document having been read aloud by the Rev. Thomas Spencer, in the presence of all who were assembled on the mound on which stands the lion of Waterloo, was placed upon the monument as the act and deed of those whose names were inscribed therein, and committed to the care of Pearson the guide.

Also, in the book provided in the cottage at the bottom of the mound, for the signature of visitors, the following protest was recorded and signed by the Rev. T. Spencer, Rev. G. Harris, Messrs. Tyler, Thomas, Mawson, and Wright:—

We, the undersigned members of the Peace Convention, held this week at Brussels, do hereby enter our protest against all war, and our desire that the proud monument of victory on the adjacent mound, which keeps up the feelings of animosity may be destroyed. We enter this protest in our individual capacity."

Waterloo, Sept. 22, 1848.

A Child with Twenty Names.—The *Madrid Gazette* officially announces the birth of the Duchess de Montpensier's child, and that she has been baptized, Maria Isabel Francisca de Asis Antonia Luiza Fernanda Cristina Amalia Felipa Adelaida Josefa Elena Enriquita Carolina Justa Rufina Gaspara Melchora Baltasara Matea.

Child-dropping.—On Monday, information was received by the police that a female infant, about one month old, had been found abandoned on the step of the door, No. 91, Guildford-street, Brunswick-square, enclosed in a reticule basket. There was also a complete change of clothing of a superior kind, a packet of rose powder, and a note, written in an elegant female hand, stating the child's name to be Rose Walton; that its parents were persons of distinction; that eventually it would be claimed, and those who protected it amply rewarded.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

The trial of the prisoners Cuffey, Lacey, Fay, and Mullins, was continued at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday. Among the witnesses examined on that day were Thomas Barrett, a journeyman shoemaker, a sincere moral-force Chartist, and member of the Robert Emmett brigade; Charles Baldwinson, a Chartist class-leader of the Lambeth district; and George Davis, a shoemaker, and member of the Wat Tyler brigade. Barrett's cross-examination disclosed several acts affecting his character for honesty. Baldwinson's evidence was rather loose: Davis spoke in a distinct and straightforward manner: he gave this account of himself:—

I am not a Chartist, but merely joined them for the purpose of obtaining information. I wished to ingratiate myself with them on purpose that I might betray them. I was not employed as a spy by any one—I employed myself. I had no object of emolument, but merely desired to protect life and property. I wished to retire from this business several times; but the superintendent and inspector of police would not let me. I do not expect to be paid any more remuneration than will make up for the loss of trade I have sustained. The Government have not made me any promise of remuneration. For the last few weeks the people at Greenwich have suspected me of being a spy, and I have lost my trade in consequence of it. I was not examined before a magistrate, and I am sure the prisoners would have no means of knowing what I was going to say. I come here to-day as a voluntary witness. I applied to be examined, and I was not summoned or subpœnaed. I have been asked to appear as a witness, but I refused. I came forward in consequence of what I read in the newspaper of the cross-examination of Powell; and seeing that he made rather a bad figure, and knowing that such charges could not be brought against me, I thought I would come forward and give evidence of the truth. I thought the jury would not believe him on his oath.

Mr. Ballantine: Perhaps, after reading what you did of him, you would not yourself believe him on his oath?

Witness: I should in this matter, because I know he spoke the truth.

Accordingly, the whole drift of Davis's evidence was to corroborate that of Powell.

On Thursday, Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry made speeches for the defence; and witnesses were called to show the worthless and unreliable nature of any evidence given by Powell.

James Paris, who had worked as foreman carpenter over Powell in the shop of Powell's brother-in-law, deposed that Powell had told numberless lies to his fellow workmen, and was known as "Lying Tom." Paris would not believe Powell on his oath, nor even on his dying bed. Paris was no politician, but Powell tried to seduce him to join a rising against the "weak Government."

Richard Pennel, another fellow-workman of Powell's, had often heard him say, "So help me God, I would swear anything if I got paid for it." He had seen him read Scripture in an old Bible of his own, and would say—"The Apostles were the biggest scoundrels I ever heard of; except Judas"—"Judas was the best fellow of the lot. He got paid for the work; but I would have done it for half the money;" with more offensive ribaldry.

Alfred Carr confirmed this evidence, and produced some memoranda, in which the date "9th February, 1840," occurred: "That referred to the date of Powell's attempt to murder his father."

Similar testimony was given by other witnesses—some of them Moral-force Chartists, others "unpolitical men."

More witnesses for the defence were called on Friday, and the Attorney-General replied. He seemed to feel the serious damage done to his witness Powell; but pointed out the strong confirmation given to his evidence, in the exact correspondence of it with the statements of the other witnesses wherever their evidence turned upon common subjects. The only point in his speech of special interest, was his distinct affirmation *that the present organization of the Chartists is illegal*—

Secrecy was not essential to make it so; that it was dangerous was enough. By its rules the country was to be divided into districts and localities; the localities were subdivided into wards, and the wards into classes; and each of these had their respective officers. By the 39th of George III., the Combination Act, it was expressly enacted that every society composed of different divisions, or different parts, with distinct presidents for those parts, was an illegal society. The Freemasons were excluded from the operation of the act of Parliament. The body known as "the National Charter Association" was, then, clearly, according to the very words of the act of Parliament, illegal.

Mr. Parry: If this Association is illegal, the Anti-corn-law League was also illegal.

The Attorney-General: *He did not say it was not.* What he urged was, that all such associations as the one he had described were illegal, and he hoped that public statement would have the effect of deterring persons from continuing in connexion with an association which was clearly illegal, and, according to his opinion, of the most dangerous character. The question, in the first place, was, did the jury believe there was an intention to rise in insurrection on the night in question?

At six o'clock the case was again adjourned.

On Saturday the trials were resumed, the jury being allowed, before the Court opened, to walk for an hour and a half in the Temple-gardens. At ten o'clock Mr. Baron Platt proceeded to sum up, and concluded his charge about four o'clock.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and returned at five minutes to five o'clock with a verdict of *Guilty* against all the prisoners upon the whole charge.

The prisoners did not appear at all surprised at the verdict, and did not manifest the least emotion.

Mr. Baron PLATT then ordered the gaolers to bring William Dowling, who was convicted on Monday week, to the bar, that he might receive sentence with the other prisoners.

Cuffey inquired what would be done with his property. The banner did not belong to him, and he wished it to be given to the person whose property it was.—Mr. Baron Platt stated that, the prisoner having been convicted of felony, all his own property was forfeited. If he had anything which was the property of others it would be delivered to the owners.—Cuffey wished his letters delivered up, as they might be useful to his wife.—Mr. Baron Platt had no doubt there would be no objection to this being done.

Dowling having been placed in the dock along with the other prisoners,

Mr. Straight, Deputy Clerk of Arraigns, then called on the prisoners in the usual form, to state if they had anything to say why judgment should not be passed against them according to law?

FAY: It must be evident to everybody that Powell was committing perjury in all he stated. It is useless to say any more.

DOWLING: I only desire to repel the charge that was made against me of acting with duplicity towards the Chartists when I joined them. It is not true. I never concealed my real opinions, and had no desire to use the Chartists for my own purposes, as was stated by the Attorney-General. I was not influenced by any desire for martyrdom or notoriety, and I only sought the good of my country, and was actuated by a feeling of patriotism. Tyrants may declare patriotism to be felony, but they cannot make it felony. I have nothing more to say.

Having delivered this address, Dowling leaned his back against the side of the dock, apparently utterly indifferent to the subsequent proceedings.

Lacey then addressed the Court. He said:—Although I certainly approved of the six points of the Charter, I never had the slightest intention to carry them out by violence, and it is well known that I frequently expressed the opinion that the Charter would not have any good result unless it was accompanied by other social and moral reforms.

Cuffey then addressed the Court with great vehemence. He said:—I say you have no right to sentence me, although the trial has lasted a long time. It has not been a fair trial, and my request to have a fair trial—to be tried by my equals—has not been complied with. Everything has been done to raise a prejudice against me, and the press of this country, and I believe other countries too, have done all in their power to smother me with ridicule. I ask no pity—I ask no mercy.

Fay, in a violent tone, and striking the front of the dock:—No, more do I.

Cuffey told his fellow-prisoner to be quiet, he would only increase his troubles by violence. He then proceeded:—I expected to be convicted, and I didn't think anything else; but I don't want any pity. No, I pity the Government, and I pity the Attorney-General for convicting me by means of such base characters. The Attorney-General ought to be called the Spy-General, and using such men is a disgrace to the Government, but they only exist by such means. I am quite innocent, my locality never sent any delegates at all, and I had nothing to do with the "luminaries." I have a right to complain of the other spy Davis being kept back till the last moment, and he had read the evidence of the miscreant with so many aliases. As to my having a loaded pistol, I only carried it for my own protection, as my life had been threatened. This, however, is what I always expected; I always thought it would come to something like this. I am not anxious for martyrdom, but after what I have endured this week, I feel that I could bear any punishment proudly, even to the scaffold. This new act of Parliament is disgraceful, and I am proud to be the first victim of it after the glorious Mitchel. Every good act was set aside in Parliament—everything that was likely do any good to the working classes was either thrown out or set aside, but a measure to restrain their liberties could be passed in a few hours. I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Baron Platt then addressed the prisoners:—"The jury have found that you were guilty of the crime laid to your charge: and no one who has heard the evidence can doubt, after the proceedings at the meeting on the following day, when the shades of night descended upon this unfortunate metropolis, that a scene of murder, firing, and robbery, should have filled this unhappy city, and that you intended to have assumed the government of the country, and have governed it as you pleased. You have been convicted of this most daring defiance of the law, and the Court would not be doing its duty, either to the law or to the country, if, when such an offence was clearly established, it did not make a most severe example of all those who were brought within the pale of the law. I, therefore, feel it my duty to order that you be severally *transported* beyond the seas to such place as her Majesty, by the advice of her Privy Council, shall direct and appoint, *for the term of your natural lives*.

When the sentence was pronounced, Fay exclaimed in a loud voice, "This is the baptism of felony in England," and he then looked up to the gallery, and called, "Good bye, my flowers; good bye, fellow-countrymen." The other prisoners made no observation.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning.

The trial of Mullins is postponed till next session.

On Monday the case of the prisoners charged with misdemeanours in connexion with the late disturbances, was proceeded with. Gurney, Abel, Snowball, Scadding, Martin, Jones, Young, and Argue, pleaded "Guilty;" and Sheppard, Richardson, Greenslade, Burn, and Snell, "Not guilty."

The Attorney-General said that, with regard to the five prisoners who had pleaded "Not guilty," he should not press the case against them, further than requiring them to be bound in their own recognizances to appear and stand their trial, if they were called upon to do so. With regard to Greenslade and Burn, he might say that, immediately they were taken, they gave full information of everything they had to do in the matter to Government. The prisoner Snell, it appeared, had also gone to the house where he was apprehended under the impression that he was to hear a lecture, and, he believed, was not aware of what was going on.

The remainder of the prisoners were next placed at the bar. They consisted of the following persons: Charles Taylor, 32, labourer; George Cox, 43, shoemaker; William Poole, 38, shoemaker; Charles Gibbs, 38, shoemaker; Thomas Herbert, 21, tanner; William Winspere, 26, labourer; Thomas Irons, 33, labourer; James Prowton, 29, labourer; Hugh Conway, 27, typefounder; Alexander Harley, 24, shoemaker; James John Norton, 30, smith; Samuel Harley, 29, shoemaker; and Samuel Morgan, 22, cigar-maker.

Of this number, Poole, Herbert, Winspere, Irons, Prowton, Conway, and Morgan, pleaded "Guilty," and the remainder "Not Guilty."

The Attorney-General said he proposed to take the same course with regard to those prisoners who had just pleaded "Not Guilty" as he had with the others, namely, require them to enter into their recognizance to appear and take their trial if they should be required to do so.

The prisoners were then removed, and the Court was adjourned for a couple of hours in order to give the Judges an opportunity of looking over the depositions, and considering what sentence ought to be passed, and at the expiration of that period the Judges again took their seats on the bench.

The prisoner Ritchie, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of felony, was first placed at the bar, and on his being called upon to state if he had anything to urge why sentence should not be passed, he made no answer. Mr. Baron Platt then sentenced him to be transported for life. The prisoner appeared quite unmoved when the sentence was delivered, and walked away from the bar without uttering a word.

The other prisoners who had pleaded guilty to the indictment for misdemeanour were next brought up. Mr. Baron Platt, after detailing the circumstances of each case, said:—"The sentence of the law is that you, Gurney, Abel, Snowball, Scadding, Martin, Jones, Argue, and Young, be imprisoned in the Bridewell of Westminster for the term of two years; that you, Winspere, Prowton, Conway, and Morgan, be imprisoned in the gaol of the county of Surrey, in Horsemonger-lane, for the same period; that you, Poole, Herbert, and Irons, be imprisoned for 18 months in the last-named prison; and in addition, that each of you pay to her Majesty the Queen a fine of £10, and that each of you find sureties to keep the peace, yourselves in the sum of £20, and two sufficient sureties in £10 each; and that you be further imprisoned until these fines are paid and these sureties given."

One of the prisoners before he left the bar exclaimed:—"Do you call that mercy, my Lord?"

Mr. Baron Platt.—"Yes, as much as you deserve."

While the dock was being cleared, a piercing shriek burst forth from a remote corner of the Court, which was understood to proceed from the wife of one of the prisoners.

John Shaw, who was convicted of sedition, was then placed at the bar to receive sentence. The Judge said: The sentence of the Court is, that for the offence of which you have been found guilty, you be imprisoned in the gaol of Newgate for the period of two years, that you pay to the Queen a fine of £50, that you find security to keep the peace for five years (yourself in £100, and two good sureties in £50 each), and that you be further imprisoned till that fine is paid and those sureties are given. The sureties you are to give will not be exacted unless you offend against the law. The sum I first mentioned, of £50, is a fine to be paid to her Majesty before you are discharged.

The remaining defendants, Sheppard, Richardson, Greenslade, Burn, Taylor, Cox, Gibbs, Alexander and Samuel Harley, Norton, and Small, were then brought up; and, having entered into their own recognizances, in the sum of £50, to appear and take their trial if called upon to do so, they were discharged from custody.

The whole of the business being thus concluded, the Court adjourned to Monday, October 23.

THE ROAD AND THE RAIL.—Four ladies, travelling by the *Ruby* coach from Exeter, were turned topsy-turvy midway between that city and Barnstaple. They were kindly sent forward, with other passengers, in chariots, belonging to the Hon. Newton Fellowes, and took coach at Barnstaple for Ilfracombe. On the road, the driver, applying the whip to make up for lost time, ran against a fish-cart, and the ladies were again lodged in a ditch. They have recorded a vow to travel only, in future, by the railroad.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—On Saturday, the revision of the register of voters for the City of London was concluded by Mr. M'Christie, the lists that were disposed of on that day being those of Langbourne and Lime-street, Portsoken and the Tower. The following is the final result of the revision, which, it will be seen, is greatly in favour of the Liberal party:—Liberal claims allowed, 65; disallowed, 58. Conservative claims allowed, 5; none disallowed. Liberal objections sustained, 456; failed, 102. Conservative objections sustained, 1; failed, 1,436. Expunged by the barrister, 88.

THE CHOLERA.

JUDICIOUS ADVICE.

(From the *Times*.)

The report furnished by the late bills of mortality of the sanitary condition of the metropolis is to the full as satisfactory as the incidents of the season and the character of our arrangements could permit us to expect. London has seldom been more healthy in any September than the present, notwithstanding the haste with which certain Portuguese authorities were for classing us amongst infected ports. There is no doubt, of course, that these islands incur their share of liability to the visitation of that epidemic which has lately taken a western turn in its eccentric course; but if we are scared out of our national propriety by any precipitate alarm on this subject, we shall be doing ourselves no less discredit in the eyes of Europe than damage in our own proper fortunes.

It is, perhaps, substantially correct to say, that thirty years' experience has not brought us perceptibly nearer to the discovery of any specific against the cholera; but we have at least learnt enough from our familiarity with this epidemic to qualify the terror with which its first appearance in the West was naturally regarded. Indeed, we are now in possession of the most useful of all antidotes to panic—reasonable information. Short of those positive specifics which nature rarely supplies, there is nothing which so effectually neutralizes the virulence of a disease as an intelligent comprehension of its visible character. Whether the remedies which have been lately introduced to public notice in our columns may be found serviceable or otherwise we cannot pretend to decide, but of this we are sure, that there is no medicine like self-possession. Sobermindedness and manliness make a far better prescription than assafœtida and opium, and are more infallibly and inexhaustibly at hand. All the empirical recipes of the East do not contain such an antidote as English good sense ought to extract from observation and reflection.

It is needless to say that the cholera is not here, and that we need not alarm ourselves till it comes; although perhaps, considering the irregular and inconsistent progress of the epidemic, almost any apprehensions of its arrival might be represented as premature. If the plague were at Hamburg, we might calculate on its extension to London; but so eccentric and uncertain is the course of the cholera, that it may possibly linger for weeks in the Baltic without ever crossing the Channel. It is more sensible, however, to conceive the contingency as probable, and here we must express our conviction that the more steadily the event is looked at the less formidable will it appear. Cholera, it is true, notwithstanding all human science, is still a wide-spreading and destructive malady, but it is not the frightful scourge which was depicted in our imaginations sixteen years ago. We now know that it is not contagious, that its attack is neither sudden nor irresistible, that its devastations, in a well-ordered state, are not such as to warrant a panic, and that if its worst stage exhibits irremediable symptoms, such symptoms are not the sole or inseparable manifestations of cholera, but are rather, in fact, analogous to such as are presented in the last stages of all diseases alike. Convulsions and collapses are ordinarily fatal whatever may be the denomination of the disorder, but they do not more inevitably supervene in cholera than in any other complaint.

The established fact that cholera is not contagious, or, in other words, is not propagated by touch or proximity, is chiefly encouraging, as demolishing at once all those inhuman and unnatural precautions which are dictated by the jealousy of fear. Of course if a disease is communicated by the atmosphere, it runs its course just as surely and as fully as if it were communicated by contact from patient to patient, and influenza may thus be just as destructive as any modification of the plague. But then, when there is no dread of this personal infectivness, human feelings and human science can retain their ordinary influence, and there is no chance of our fellow-creatures being left to perish helplessly when a prompt and sensible interference might have securely saved them. There is no necessity in the case of cholera for any isolation of victims or any of the barbarous apparatus of *lazarettos* and pest-houses. A man may be treated in his own bed, and by his own family, as quietly and safely as if he were only suffering from gout. No hazard whatever is incurred by a careful ministration to the wants of the patient or by a steady observation of the disease, nor need any more alarm, as far as contagion goes, be created in any house by an attack of cholera than by an attack of lumbago.

In the next place, it is now pretty well ascertained that the suddenness of the seizure, which was so terrifying a feature in the disease, has been greatly misrepresented, and that, in fact, the cholera is often singularly mild in its commencement, presenting unusual opportunities for timely antidotes. It is almost always preceded by disorder of the bowels, lasting frequently for some length of time, and this premonitory symptom has been found to yield readily to mild and ordinary treatment, so that the more notorious features of the epidemic may be conceived the characteristics merely of an aggravated and neglected malady. It must be remembered, too, that against no known disease are precautions more readily taken than against cholera. No provisions of diet or regimen will guard against consumption or fever, but the simplest care taken of the stomach will prove something very like a sure antidote to this dreadful epidemic. An amount of caution which would be scarcely effective against the contingency of a common cold, has been proved almost an infallible preservative in the case of cholera. Conditions can be laid down under which

the safety of any individual might, humanly speaking, be almost certainly insured; and what is more, these conditions involve nothing beyond the most accessible aids.

Lastly, we shall probably be surprising many of our readers by saying, that the ascertained ravages of this complaint are far less than those of more ordinary disorders. The cholera has already attacked England, and it is perfectly notorious that it did not carry off nearly so many in the metropolis during the whole course of its visitation as the influenza carried off last winter in London. A sickly season, a deficient harvest, or any such accidental visitation, might aggravate any one of the naturalized diseases of our climate into a scourge far more destructive of human life than the cholera has yet shown itself amongst us. But for the peculiar name, character, and derivation of the disease, twice as many victims might have fallen in 1831 as did actually fall without creating any general panic or being thought to call for any extraordinary bulletins. It would surely be derogatory to our national character for plain sense and courage, if we were to show ourselves behind our continental neighbours in awaiting with fortitude and intelligence the visitations which it may please Providence to send, or if, by means of groundless panic, we were to invest the malady with those destructive powers of which our climate, our civilization, our resources, and our experience all conspire to deprive it. Fear and folly furnish four-fifths of the fatality of the cholera.

Enforcement of the Contagious Diseases and Nuisances Act.—Friday night's *Gazette* contains an order of the Privy Council, which states that, "Whereas the United Kingdom appears to be threatened with a formidable epidemic disease, in consequence of the progressive advance of such a disease to the western portion of the continent of Europe, and a case has arisen for putting in force the provisions of the said act." And orders, that in pursuance of the powers vested in the Lords of the Privy Council by the above act, that the provisions contained in it for the prevention of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, be put in force throughout the whole of the United Kingdom.

The Cholera at Hull.—Three cases of cholera have occurred on board of a vessel now lying at this port. For some months past, there has been lying in the old dock at this port a Prussian barque, the "Pallas," of Stettin, Captain Muller commander. He and the crew went home some months ago, leaving the carpenter in charge. On Friday, the captain, with a crew of ten men, from Stralsund, Wismar, and the neighbourhood, arrived by one of the Hamburgh steamers. The cholera has prevailed in the latter city for some weeks past; yet these men freely indulged on the passage with plums, of which the steamer contained a large quantity. They went on board the "Pallas" on Friday. The same night, at twelve, Carl Petor, one of the crew, was seized with a bowel complaint. The master, during Saturday, obtained the assistance of Dr. Cooper, but the man grew worse, and expired on Sunday morning at five o'clock. Nicholas Rose, the cook, began to be ill on Sunday morning at one o'clock, had like assistance, and died on Monday, before dinner, about ten. The steersman (or mate), William Fisher, began to be ill on Monday morning, at two, and expired at five p.m. on the same day, having had the attendance of Drs. Cooper and Ayre. Another man, similarly attacked, is recovering. We mention these particulars on the authority of Dr. Ayre, who it is well known was one of the most successful practitioners in cases of cholera when it appeared in this town sixteen years ago. That the deaths now named were produced by cholera, Dr. Ayre has no doubt; the remainder of the crew of the "Pallas" are in good health, and there is not at this moment any other case of cholera in the town. The Government has sent down Dr. Sutherland, from the General Board of Health, to make medical inquiry, and report to the Board of Health. The Customs were to see that all communication between the "Pallas" and the shore, excepting to medical men, under certain restrictions, be cut off until six days expire after the last death, or the last recovery.—*Eastern Counties Herald.*

Lord Brougham at Prayers.—A very crowded congregation attended divine service at Brougham Chapel on Sunday afternoon week, on which occasion a new organ was opened, the task of bringing forth the first fresh and full strains of the instrument in choral worship being undertaken by Mrs. Wm. Brougham, the lady of Lord Brougham's brother. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Edwards, the vicar, read prayers. The congregation included Lady Brougham, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Sir C. Taylor, &c. A contemporary states, "that, about the middle of the service, Lord Brougham walked within the chapel door, where his lordship stood a short time gazing around, as if amazed at the crowded congregation; he then turned about and walked out again."—*Cumberland Pacquet.*

Curious Cry of an Australian Bird.—There is a ridiculous, owl-like bird, which sits on the trees at night and utters a peculiar cry, which cannot be mistaken for anything but "more pork." The bird is, in consequence, called by that name. And I heard of an instance of a young man, of rather moderate intellect, who had gone out with a friend at night oppossum-shooting, and who, hearing one of these birds for the first time, insisted upon leaving the spot and returning home, being morally convinced that he heard the voice of a man calling for "more pork," and that the man must be a bush-ranger; and indeed, who else could eat pork at that time of night?—*Simmond's Colonial Magazine.*

AMERICAN SCRAPS.

The Jesuits in America.—The Jesuits driven from Europe are flocking to the United States. Many of them have come in the vessels recently arrived from Havre and Bremen. It is stated that no less than 500 of them are now on their way from the Atlantic coast to the West, and that their purpose is to found a community beyond the Rocky Mountain.

Temperance in Canada.—The Catholics of Canada have begun an earnest and thorough movement in behalf of temperance; tardy to be sure, but better late than never. A meeting of the clergy of Montreal was lately held, at which the bishop presided, and resolutions were passed adopting the teetotal pledge. The Bishop was urged to put forth all his apostolic authority to suppress the habit of drinking, and authorized to write a letter to proprietors and commanders of steam-boats, requesting the abolition of their bars.—*New York Evangelist.*

Ragged Schools.—A Ragged School has been established in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, lately—the first, we believe, in the United States—under the title of the "Robert Raikes Union School." It was opened in July.

A Toper's Blood.—Dr. Pray recently bled a toper, and found that the watery elements were nearly gone, and alcohol supplied their place. He applied a torch to the blood and it ignited. It had such an effect upon the inebriate that he reformed.—*New York Globe.*

Lynch Justice.—A man at Leonardstown, Maryland, while drunk whipped his wife severely last week. His indignant neighbours arrested him, and tried him before Judge Lynch. He was found guilty and sentenced to be ducked in the Bay. It is needless to say that the sentence was fully carried out.

The Suspected Poisonings in Essex.—On Friday, Mr. Codd, the coroner for North Essex, received a report from Mr. Professor Taylor, the lecturer on chemistry at Guy's Hospital, in the case of the man Nathaniel Button, whose remains were exhumed last week for chemical analysis. The result of the analysis from Button's stomach and its contents shows that there is no foundation for the belief entertained that he had died from the effects of arsenic. The adjourned inquest was resumed at Ramsey on Monday, when the opinion of Professor Taylor was read. The coroner said, although no poison had been discovered, it was possible (he did not say it was probable) that death had been caused by that means. But as it would be necessary, in the event of going before another jury, to prove the cause of death, which had not been done at present; for elaborate as Professor Taylor's report was, it failed in proving the cause of death; he could not therefore advise them to adopt Professor Taylor's report. He was ready, if the jury thought proper, to go further into the case, but he candidly confessed that at present he thought it would be useless. Several persons expressed their entire concurrence with these views. After some conversation, the room was cleared, and the jury, after about half-an-hour's deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased Nathaniel Button, on the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1844, was taken ill with a violent retching and diarrhœa, of which he shortly afterwards died, but how such retching and diarrhœa were produced there is no evidence before the jury to show." With regard to the other cases, the coroner said, the conclusion at which he had arrived was, that at present there was not sufficient evidence to justify him in going at once into these cases. He certainly thought that there was strong ground for believing that many of the children had been unfairly dealt with, but up to the present time no direct or positive case had been reported to him.

Generosity of Jenny Lind.—There is at Hull a German Lutheran congregation who are endeavouring to provide funds for erecting a place of worship. The Queen Dowager has given £20, and the chairman of the committee, Mr. Helmsing, waited upon Mdlle. Lind, who at once presented to him £20, stating that that was as much as the nature of her contract would at present permit her to do; but (she added), if she should again have the pleasure of visiting Hull, which she hoped she might be able to do before her departure for the continent, it would afford her much pleasure to do something more; and, in a most delicate manner, hinted that any future expression of her good-will towards the object would in all probability be made through the medium of a concert.

Cash your Post-office Orders at Once.—A notice issued by the authorities of the General Post-office cautions the public against retaining money-orders too long in hand. By the 11th and 12th of Victoria, cap. 88, it is enacted that all money-orders issued before the end of August, 1848, and not presented for payment before the end of August, 1849, shall be null and void. And by a regulation made under the authority of the same act by the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, every money-order issued subsequently to August 31, 1848, shall be void unless presented for payment before the end of the 12th calendar month after that in which it was issued. Thus, if issued in the present month of September, it will lose all value, unless presented for payment before the end of September, 1849. These regulations have been found necessary to secure simplicity and economy in the accounts of the department.

Falling of the Rother Viaduct.—A dreadful casualty, attended with loss of life, occurred at the Rother Viaduct, near the junction of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway with the Midland, at Beighton, on Saturday morning. The viaduct was about a quarter of a mile in length, and was to consist of 36 arches, built on soft clayey ground. Upwards of 20 of the arches were completed, and the rest were in progress; the late heavy rains had, however, interfered with the work. The river had overflowed, and the water had found its way into the foundations of the piers. The piers have sunk 14½ inches since the commencement of the building, but measures were taken to support them, which were unfortunately unsuccessful. The 20 arches fell in, killing two men on the spot, and so severely wounding another that he died shortly after. Two other men were also severely injured. The piers yet stand, but the brickwork of the fallen arches having blocked up the channel of the river Rother, the country around is flooded to such an extent that the place is almost inaccessible.

Death of William Burd, Esq.—It is with feelings of no ordinary regret that we are called upon to announce the death of William Burd, Esq., son of the late Mr. Alderman Burd. The deceased attended to business, as usual, on Friday week; but in the afternoon went home slightly unwell. Typhus fever rapidly developed itself, and terminated fatally at about six o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Burd was in his 30th year, and appeared to be a gentleman likely to enjoy a long, active, and useful existence. He was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends for his many excellent qualities; and, though he had not very frequently appeared in public, he had given unmistakeable evidence of the possession of abilities and principles which must in time have made him an eminently useful and estimable public man. Mr. Burd's sudden death, within a month of the lamented decease of his father, is a startling instance of the havoc which death sometimes makes in families, and adds to the melancholy feelings produced by the painful event.—*Manchester Examiner.*

Poor Law Relief.—On Saturday two provisions in an act of Parliament passed on the 4th of August, came into operation respecting relief to paupers, throwing the expense on the common funds of unions, and not on parishes. By the first section of the 11 and 12 Victoria, c. 110, it is provided, that after the 30th of September to the 30th of September, 1849, the cost of the relief to be given to any poor person chargeable to any union, being a destitute wayfarer, or wanderer, or foundling, as well as the cost of the burial of the body of any such poor person within such union, shall be chargeable to the common fund of such union. In virtue of the third section of the same statute, paupers rendered irremovable are made chargeable from the 30th of September to the 30th of September, 1849, to the common-fund of unions.

Burning of a Wesleyan Chapel at Islington.—A fire occurred shortly before three o'clock in the Wesleyan Chapel, Liverpool-road, Islington. A policeman, seeing smoke issuing from the upper windows, raised an alarm, and aroused the chapel keepers, who were sleeping in the house adjoining the vestry. That had hardly been accomplished when huge sheets of flame burst through the front and side windows, and it became apparent that the chapel was doomed to destruction; great fears being, at the same time, entertained for the safety of the houses in Burford-terrace and Burford-street immediately contiguous. In the course of a few minutes the Royal Society's fire escape arrived, but the smoke was so dense that it was with difficulty the adjoining houses could be entered. The conductor of the escape, however, placed his machine against the house nearest the chapel, and having mounted the same he entered the building, and succeeded in bringing two children down in safety. Two parish engines with ten belonging to the London establishment and those of the West of England and County Insurance Companies soon arrived. When they did so the greater portion of the body of the building presented an immense sheet of flame; notwithstanding the great body of water that was scattered over the flames they appeared to resist the exertions of all present, and very speedily the roof fell in with a crash. For a minute or two it had the effect of damping the violence of the flames, but they soon burst forth again with increased strength. The firemen, seeing the great danger to which the school and vestry were exposed, had the hose from several of the engines conveyed to the rear of the chapel, and by scattering the water upon them, and on the houses in Burford-street and terrace, they were not wholly destroyed, although extensively injured by fire. Two engineers, John Scott and T. Loder, who were so employed, nearly perished in the fire. By seven o'clock the firemen succeeded in getting the fire out, but not before the chapel, which was one of the largest in London, and termed the head place of worship in the circuit, was totally destroyed. The estimated loss is understood to be about £5,000. The fittings, valued at another £1,000, are also destroyed. The following is the official report of damage, supplied by Superintendent Braidwood: — Wesleyan Chapel, Liverpool-road, Islington, burned out with the exception of chapel-keeper's house, and vestry adjoining. Insured in the Sun Fire-office. The school at the back of ditto —window glass demolished. No. 1, Burford-terrace, Ann Edwards (private), front damaged by fire, window-glass broken, and furniture damaged by water and removal. Nos. 1 and 2, Burford-street. Fronts burned and windows broken.

"The Scottish nation," Dr. Knox asserts, "is Saxon, not Celtic; the remains of the Celtic race are fast leaving Scotland, and may soon cease to exist."

SCOTLAND.

ANNUITY-TAX.

(From our Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, October 2nd, 1848.

The storm which raged for some months so fiercely in our city, regarding the Annuity-tax, has, of late, somewhat abated. It was, in fact, too violent to last. No part of the calm, however, is attributable to those men who live on the proceeds of this abhorred impost. Though they have been remonstrated with in earnest and affectionate terms, and though aware that they are gaining for themselves a most unenviable notoriety, they yet show no disposition to relax their persecuting measures, nor betray a single symptom of compunction for the injuries which they have already inflicted. Their grand moving principle, no doubt, is the "*Amor sceleratus habendi*," and having been checked in the full gratification of this ruling propensity, they exhibit all the inveterate rage and implacable resentment usually displayed by those whose wickedness has been exposed, and whose fears have been alarmed for the safety of their craft. Several Annuity-tax defaulters have, within these few days, been in the fangs of the myrmidons of the law, but I am sorry to say that, when the hour of trial came, their hearts failed them, and they chose rather to pay down the money, tarnish their honour, and outrage their conscience, than become inmates of the Calton Gaol, and sufferers in a righteous cause. Such fainthearted and inconsistent conduct does no little injury. It disheartens the timid, and unsettles the determined. It brings under suspicion the faith and sincerity of leading men, and makes us almost apprehend that the old spirit of the martyrs has fled from our country. No great reformation was ever gained by such conduct. The illustrious men who guided and animated the mighty movements that destroyed the delusions, the oppressions, and impieties that have prevailed in the world, acted a very different part. They pursued the path of duty with a firmness, an integrity, and a disregard of danger, that no circumstances could shake or overcome, and left the consequences implicitly to their God. The Dissenters of Edinburgh, who now embrace a vast majority of the population, could annihilate the Annuity-tax in the course of a single year, merely by allowing the law to take its course. The Calton Gaol, capacious though it is, could not hold a tythe of them; and as to spoiling them of their goods, that is at present out of the question. The consequence would be, that the Established Clergy would soon be beaten from the field; and the Voluntaries having thus carried one of the outer bulwarks of "Our Zion," would secure a commanding position for attacking the whole fortress with success.

The supercilious arrogance, unaccommodating spirit, and lordly displeasure of the State clergy of this city, and their minions, are very markedly displayed in the returns regarding the Annuity-tax, which were ordered by the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Hume, and which have just been printed. On every one of the points embraced in these returns Mr. Walter Malcolm, W.S., the agent of the clergy, has furnished the most meagre and unsatisfactory information that he could possibly give; so defective were they in several respects, when first given in, that Mr. Brodie, the Crown agent, was under the necessity of sending them back to be more fully and explicitly stated. On some points Mr. Malcolm condescended to give a little additional information, but he returned others in the very same state, and refused all explanation regarding the cause of their imperfection. As might be expected, Mr. Hume has expressed his decided dissatisfaction with the way in which these returns have been made. From the document now published it appears, that the total assessment imposed on the ancient and extended royalty of the city, for the last five years, amounts to £54,561 15s. 8d., of which were recovered £35,446 7s. 11d., so that there remained a balance of arrears amounting to £19,115 7s. 9d. "The number of persons who are in arrears for the said tax for more than two years is about 2,132, and the amount due is £20,865 12s. 7d." Besides the Annuity-tax, the clergy receive £2,000 per annum as a compensation in lieu of the merk per ton on goods imported at Leith, and £10 8s. 4d. from Lady Yester's Mortification. These, with the average sum raised yearly from the Annuity-tax, amount to £9,099 13s. 11d., which, being divided among the eighteen city clergymen, will give each the yearly stipend of £505 6s. 10½d. This is exclusive of the arrears which are yearly recovered by means of roupings, imprisonments, arrestments of Bank deposits, &c., and which will give to each £40 or £50 more.

These returns clear up one point on which a good deal of dubiety rested, and which was the cause of no little discussion, viz. whether the Free Church ministers who left the city churches at the disruption in 1843 have regularly pocketed such of the arrears due them at that period as have been recovered. This fact was publicly asserted at a Voluntary Church meeting held in this city in the month of March last, and was received with strong expressions of disapprobation. Many friends of the Voluntary cause declared it to be their conviction that the statement was wholly incorrect. It now appears that they had been completely mistaken. Three years ago several gentlemen interested in the abolition of the Annuity-tax waited on some of the Free Church ministers, and requested that they would sign a document to the effect that they would not accept of any portion of the arrears of that tax. This they refused to do, but one or two of them declared that they would never be parties to any prosecution for the recovery of these arrears. It would perhaps have redounded most to the credit of these ministers had they rejected all participation in sums of money which they knew well had been reluctantly wrung from the inhabitants for the support of a church which they condemned, and which Free Churchmen generally regard with profound loathing and contempt as being vilely degenerated and erastianized. The fact of having fingered this money will tell against the Free Church, although it is plain that had it been rejected by Drs. Cunningham, Candlish, and Co., it would have just gone to swell the coffers of Drs. Arnot, Crawford, and others, who have unworthily usurped their places, and are the abettors of a system which they abhor.

Considerable anxiety is manifested here at present to know at what time Mr. Lefevre will be in Edinburgh, as some doubts are entertained that he has not yet received any direct appointment from Government. Mr. Hume, on receiving a communication from the Anti-Annuity-tax League, requesting him to move for a commission of inquiry, waited on Lord John Russell, who at once acquiesced in the propriety of such a measure, but proposed that it should be postponed till next session of Parliament, when a select committee would be appointed. Mr. Hume, looking at the urgency of the case, suggested that a commission should be sent down to Edinburgh with as little delay as possible, and that Mr. John S. Lefevre should be requested to undertake this office. This was agreed to, and Mr. Lefevre having been consulted, expressed his willingness to accept the appointment and to proceed to Edinburgh in the middle of October. Mr. Hume accordingly gave notice of a motion to this effect, but unfortunately there was not a House on the night on which he was to propose it, and so it fell to the ground. A few nights after Mr. Hume put a question to Lord John Russell if it was the intention of Government to send a commissioner, and receiving an answer in the affirmative the matter dropped. Since the prorogation Lord John has been so deeply engrossed with State mysteries in Dublin, or the behests of royalty and the solitudes of Braemar, that it is likely that no authority has yet been given to Mr. Lefevre to proceed on his mission. If this is the case, it would only be in strict keeping with the usage Scotland generally receives from the hands of Government. It is quiet and peaceable, and therefore overlooked. Ireland is discontented, turbulent, and rebellious, and on this account obtains a large share both of attention and favour.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH LECTURES AT GLOUCESTER.—A series of lectures has been delivered here by the Gloucester Anti-state-church Committee, and just brought to a conclusion. They thought it was desirable to make an effort for the diffusion of information, and to bring the members of the different congregations more fully to understand the subject and take a deeper interest in it. And though some difficulty was found in obtaining ministers for the lectures, yet they have well repaid it by the attendance and attention they have excited. The interest in them increased to the end; and one of the lecturers, who was best known in the city, drew so large an audience as to require an adjournment into the chapel, and even that was soon filled. Nor did the hearers receive with indifference the statements that were made; on the contrary, they manifested considerable interest in them, and gave them frequent applause. We hope, therefore, that they will not have been delivered in vain. All our exertions are necessary to enlighten and impress the public concerning this subject, and we trust that they will be increasingly made till our principles become universally triumphant.—*From a Correspondent.*

A FEMALE HOUSEBREAKER.—On Friday, at Manchester, a young woman named Elizabeth Cooke, was charged at the police-court with entering the Duke of York public-house, Urmston, and stealing a quantity of bedding and wearing apparel from the house. On getting up that morning, Mr. Steel, landlord of the Duke of York, saw a ladder, which was kept in the yard, placed against the room window of the house, which was open. He also discovered that a chest in the kitchen had been opened, and a number of articles stolen from it. The prisoner, who formerly lived with them as a servant, and who had previously stolen a dress, was suspected, and Peter Steel, Mr. Steel's son, went in the direction of Manchester, and on the road, learned that a woman answering the prisoner's description had passed on before him. He came up with her near St. George's Church, Hulme, and gave her in charge. The prisoner, who admitted the charge, was committed to the sessions for trial.

A SINGULAR PLACE FOR A WEDDING.—A new place for a wedding was hit upon the other day by a gentleman and lady from New England—we mean the Falls of Niagara; not in the romantic hotels on shore, but actually in the more romantic, though real, *bona fide* boiling torrent itself. Mr. James S. Kimball, of Stafford, Vermont, and Miss Clara Partridge, of Templeton, Massachusetts, being on their way to Missouri, as teachers, and taking a pleasure excursion on board the "Maid of the Mist," the snug little craft that stems the Niagara, concluded to join their fortunes for the future amidst the ascending spray, *with the thunders of the mighty cataract as the wedding hymn.* The Rev. Mr. Callahan performed the service; and, as the little steamer majestically ploughed her way through the foaming torrent, the silken bands were assumed.—*American Paper.*

LAND REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

Jefferson, that far-seeing patriot, foreshadowed the enormous evils that would result from allowing *land-monopoly* to force a landless population into crowded cities.

It was not, however, until 1829 that the landless of this country clearly perceived the evils that land-monopoly was entailing upon them—the *cause* of most of the destitution, pauperism, prostitution, and crime, by which they were almost imperceptibly surrounded. In that year, in this city, they publicly proclaimed that the abolition of land-monopoly was the chief remedy. The agitation caused by this movement led, in 1844, to the formation of the "*National Reform Association*," for the purpose of carrying those measures into effect by *political action:* he almost general prevalence of the suffrage, giving the people the power to carry the question whenever they heartily unite so to do. The question is one that readily commends itself to all but the selfish and interested few; the consequence is, that wherever it is fully brought to the notice of the people it meets their cordial approval and support. As in some future communication I will give some facts showing its *progress*, I will merely remark here that it is flying like wildfire over the land. On the present occasion I confine myself to the informing your readers of, *first*, the *present system and evils of the land-monopoly* which have led to the land reform movement; *second*, the *plan proposed; third*, the *method of accomplishment; fourth, its advantages; fifth, its practicability.*

1st. THE PRESENT SYSTEM AND EVILS.

"Whole tracts, embracing millions of acres of our best lands, are monopolized by the merchants, bankers, and land speculators of the cities, swelling their already overflowing stores."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"We called to see a friend the other afternoon, who resides in the upper part of the city. Knowing her to be wealthy, we supposed the house—an expensive and elegant edifice—to be her own property of course, and congratulated her upon her good taste and its arrangements. 'Oh,' said she, 'the house is not mine, I am only a tenant. It belongs to Mr. A——, and I'll tell you how he got it. It was built by Mr. B—— at a cost of 20,000 dollars. Mr. A—— held a bond and mortgage on it for 5,000 dollars, which he foreclosed at a time when Mr. B—— was sick, and unable to procure the money, so it was sold at auction, and there being no other bidder present, Mr. A- — bought it for the amount of his mortgage.' Property frequently changes hands in this same way in this city. It is by no means an uncommon occurrence. The law allows it, and the court awards it."—*New York Evening Mirror.*

"One of the circumstances now acting most injuriously on the state of Illinois *is the buying up of her land in immense tracts*, as in 1836 and 1837, *by non-resident speculators*, who now hold it at five dollars an acre higher, and thus impose an enormous tax on the settler, or retard the settlement of the country."—*Indiana Statesman.*

"Though the nominal price of the land is 125 cents. an acre (about 5s. sterling), the real price to the actual settler is nearer ten dollars an acre (about 40s. sterling); for the speculator under the present system goes ahead of the settler, picks out the best tracts, pays for them in paper money or its profits, and when the actual settler comes, he must either pay the speculator's price, or go further into the wilderness, where he must struggle for years under the disadvantage of conveying his surplus products over bad roads to a distant market; and even there the cormorant speculator follows him, and buys adjacent tracts, with a view of profiting by the settler's improvement, thus depriving him of society."—*From an Address by a member of the L. R. A.*

"Under present arrangements the land, in the old states at least, is gradually, if not rapidly, passing through mortgages and purchases into the hands of capitalists; that thus the proportion of dependent labourers is gradually increasing; that capitalists, through the monopoly of the soil, and the dependence of the landless, are also fast monopolizing the profits of all machinery, and other inventions of the age, thus still further increasing the dependence of the labouring classes. The present tendency of labour is downward; a large proportion of the people are deprived of that independence to which they are justly entitled; the increase of crime and pauperism is rapid, through the unnatural augmentation of city population, so much dreaded by the far-sighted Jefferson."—*From Memorial of the Industrial Congress to the U. S. Congress.*

"Workmen are compelled to under-bid each other, and to be willing to work for a mere living, or at starvation wages, and for a longer time to satisfy the avarice of capital. The labourer has nothing to fall back upon, no sure homestead upon which he may become his own employer, if others do not choose to employ him; he must therefore daily sell the labour of his hands for mere daily bread and shelter, or perish. So this cause may be traced a very large proportion of the crime that calls for new prison-houses, and more offices of justice. The price of rent depends, not on the amount of labour which the landlord has expended upon the ground, or the house that he lets, but almost wholly upon the aggregation of landless persons in the vicinity; thus a company of industrious artizans in any given locality—for the purpose of exchanging the fruits of the earth for the comforts of life, such as civilized people should enjoy—are made to pay the monopolist of the land the increased value which they themselves have given to the settlement; the farmer's rent is increased because he has made his farm more productive; the mechanic must pay more rent because, acting as a pioneer, he has formed a society for the artist and man of science; the merchant, or agent for the sale of products, has, by industry and enterprise, established a convenient and well known mart, and therefore he must pay a larger annual contribution to the landlord, and add as much of it as he can to the price of his goods. All this while the landlord lives in idleness and luxury, producing nothing, yet consuming the best of everything; or he takes the

rents he has collected from one class of toilers to employ other landless men to add house to house, which, when completed, belong to him who looks on, and not to those who built them. Many are induced to purchase farms or lots, and give mortgages for part of the cost thereof; and such is the desire for a free home, that in their anxiety to obtain one, persons frequently over-estimate their means and capabilities, and after struggling for years to redeem their homesteads, paying an interest almost equivalent to rent, are at last turned homeless upon the world, with the loss of their original investment by a forced sale. In this country, yet in its infancy, although we have immense regions of unsettled lands which are held for sale, the excess of poor and unemployed labour is already so great that, if an advertisement be put into any largely circulated journal, stating that the services of a man, or woman, or child be wanted, a multitude of applications will in general be made, far more than sufficient for the demand. This excessive and ruinous competition is felt in almost all occupations, particularly among those who live by daily labour. It is an indisputable fact that the condition of the landless toilers is gradually growing worse; excessive competition brings down wages, and lengthens the hours of labour; this competition increases the demand for garrets, cellars, &c., causes rents to advance until the most miserable and filthy tenements, in dark and pestilential alleys in our crowded cities, rent for enormous profits, besides cutting off half the natural lives of the occupants."—*From the Report of the Select Committee of the New York Legislature*, 1847.

"In this city already three-fourths of the people pay directly or indirectly one-half of their earnings for rent. Not one in ten of the farmers can secure homes to their children under the present system; a still smaller proportion of mechanics can do so; and a still smaller proportion of miners and seamen."—*Land Reform Tract.*

"It is believed that more than 1,800,000 acres of land in New York State is still held under leases in perpetuity, for life or lives, or for a term of years not less than sixty, containing reservations of rents, services, and quarter sales; and that a population of 260,000 reside upon lands thus held. The inhabitants of these lands are depressed below the level of those around them. The stranger passing through these regions is amazed by the evidences of neglect."—*Select Committee of the New York Legislature*, 1848.

In the South the master lives in opulence on the labour of his slaves; at the North *the fear of want* compels freemen to labour more for luxuries for others than themselves. In the New York State there is an almost unbroken wilderness, containing some 3,000 square miles, in the hands of speculators. If it had fallen into the hands of actual settlers it would now be a country of smiling fields and happy homes. Tenantry is unfavourable to freedom; it tends to lessen the love of country, and weakens the spirit of independence. After the most careful analytical investigation of the statistics of the United States, it is shown that of all the wealth produced in the country, two-elevenths only are retained by the producer, and nine-elevenths falls into the hands of those who produce nothing; so that the drone of society is four and a half times better rewarded than the industrious working men. A recent writer from Florida says:—

"The Pioneer settlers experience the injustice of grasping non-occupying speculators holding *the best lands in the States*, thereby retarding emigration and forcing the honest toiler to take up with poor land, far removed from neighbours, school districts, or markets. There are to be sold in this State in a few days 454,507 acres of public land (being a part of six millions of acres advertised to be sold by the Government in the Union, the proceeds of which are required to furnish the *banquet of the blood in Mexico*). These lands will nearly all fall into the hands of speculators. Florida needs an influx of emigrants to enable her to develop her resources; her settlements being at present very sparely populated, the presence of the non-producing and non-improving speculators, smother wealth, retard the growth, and cripple the energies of a thrifty industrious yeomanry."

The remainder of our correspondent's communication must be deferred to a future number.

Arrival of Missionaries at Hong-Kong.—The "Ferozepore," with the party of missionaries consisting of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Legge and family, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Young, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kay and son, Dr. and Mrs. James Hislop and infant son, the Rev. Joseph Edkins, B.A., the Rev. Thomas Gilfillan, the Misses Hanson, Evans, and James, and the three Chinese youths, arrived safely at Hong-Kong on Saturday, July 22, after a prosperous and pleasant voyage.

Brill Voluntary British School.—A new building erected for the above purpose was opened on Thursday, the 28th of September, at Brill, by a tea and public meeting; when the Rev. R. Ainslie, Secretary of the Congregational Board of Education, attended as a deputation from that body, and gave a most interesting and effective address. The Rev. Messrs. Young, of Marsh Gibbon; Doxsey, of Thame; Howell, home missionary, of Brill; and Mr. R. Lewis, the newly-appointed master of the school, also severally addressed the meeting. In the absence of Dr. Lee, of Hartwell-park, who was prevented by indisposition from attending, but who sent a letter of apology, which was read to the meeting, and a donation of two guineas in aid of the object, the chair was efficiently filled by Mr. Emanuel Dodwell, of Boarstall, the warm promoter of the institution. The neighbourhood has long stood in need of such a school from the inefficiency and sectarian character of the education given in the National schools, from which all attending Dissenting Sunday-schools (which are numerous) are excluded. The committee have resolved to have nothing to do with Government aid, or with institutions accepting it. Their means, however, being limited, they will stand much in need of assistance from the friends of purely voluntary effort.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Return of the Queen to London.—The last few days of the Queen's visit to Scotland have been spent in trips to the pleasant places near Balmoral. On Tuesday week, Loch Muck, a beautiful lake about six miles from Balmoral, was visited; and on Wednesday, the Royal party again went to Loch-na-Gar. On Thursday, the Queen and her household left Balmoral for Aberdeen, on their way to the South. Aberdeen was reached about seven in the evening; and the town was illuminated with such brilliancy that the spectacle of the procession was picturesque and grand. The Queen was received on board the yacht by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and embarked on board the "Victoria and Albert" amid the most rapturous applause. The royal party dined on board the yacht. The arrangements were for the squadron to leave Aberdeen harbour at two o'clock on Friday morning, but the night was pitchy dark, and a strong wind blew from the north-west. A consultation was held early on Friday between Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Captain Cargill, and the pilots on board the various vessels, the result of which was the expression of an opinion that if the wind did not moderate at noon it would not be altogether safe for her Majesty to attempt to leave the harbour. Accordingly, as the wind freshened up towards noon, her Majesty, at a quarter-past two on Friday afternoon, landed at Aberdeen, and proceeded to Perth by land, having arranged to pass the night at the George Hotel. Her Majesty left Perth on Saturday morning at half-past nine o'clock, and travelled by special train on the Scottish Central and Edinburgh and Glasgow Railways to Edinburgh, and thence by the Caledonian and Lancaster and by the Carlisle to Crewe, where the royal party arrived at seven p.m. They rested at the Royal Hotel for the night. On Sunday morning her Majesty and suite left Crewe as early as six o'clock, and arrived at the Euston station at ten minutes past ten. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by the principal authorities of the North-Western Railway, and appeared in no degree fatigued by their rapid journey of 500 miles.

The Premier.—On Tuesday week Lord John Russell and his lady left Glasgow for Greenock *en route* to visit his Grace the Duke of Argyle, at Inverary Castle, after which, it is understood to be his lordship's intention to visit Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine, as it has been resolved not to insist upon the Premier's presence at the trial of Smith O'Brien.

Ministerial Appointments. — Major-General Thomas Bunbury is appointed to the command of the troops in Jamaica, and to be Lieutenant-Governor of that island, in the room of Major-General John M'Donald, C.B. The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed the Rev. H. U. Tighe, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, to be his Excellency's first chaplain, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Hinds, promoted to the deanery of Carlisle. Mr. Pierce Mahoney is appointed one of the taxing masters of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. Mr. R. Fergusson Thompson is appointed third paid *attaché* to the British embassy at the court of Persia.—*Observer.*

Naval Economy.—The *Devonport Telegraph* says:—"Considerable reductions are about to be made in the several departments under the Admiralty, which board is itself to submit to the pruning of the economists. The board, it is said, is to be reduced in number, one of the naval lords, the civilian, being about to retire."

King's College, Aberdeen, following the example of Oxford and Edinburgh Universities, has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Prince Albert.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert left town for the Isle of Wight.

The Queen of the Belgians arrived at Dover by the Belgian steam-boat at half-past eleven o'clock on Monday morning *en route* from Ostend to London and Claremont.

A Chinese Silk Shop.—The richest shops, both in appearance and in reality, are the silk shops, although their attraction, in some towns, is denied to the street, from their standing much in the rear. They are entered by a plain gateway, illuminated by several gaudy lanterns, and the sign alone directs attention, such as Chaw-twan-foo, silk and satin shop. Passing through this gateway, you enter a paved court-yard fitted *en grotte* with several large vases of gold fish, and many exotics, often covered in with trellis work and vines, hung with numbers of cages containing singing and other birds, the most famous of which is the Soo-chew mocking-bird, a species of lark, which mocks all sounds. Facing the entrance are three apartments hung with variegated lanterns, supported by splendidly carved pillars, &c., generally of polished wood: the centre apartment is fitted as a receiving room, with handsome furniture, and here one of the partners attends, to whom the customer's wants are explained, and by whom a seat and tea are offered; the various articles are brought from the other two apartments, divided from you and the courtyard only by rectangular counters. The general contents of the shops are blazoned forth in gold letters on varnished black boards, or painted characters on light-coloured boards, such as, "Pekin satins and Canton crapes," "Hang-chow reeled silks and Hoo-chow crapes," "Hoo-chow cottons and Ningpo senshaws," "Gauzes, lawns, pongees, and satins."—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

By a curious misprint in a country paper, the Rev. Mr. Ellis, the husband of a well-known authoress, is described as "the husband of the 'Women of England.'"

LITERATURE.

Reminiscences of Prince Talleyrand. Edited from the Papers of the late M. Colmache, Private Secretary to the Prince. By Madame Polmache. In Two Volumes. London: Colburn, Great Marlborough-street.

These volumes scarcely deserve to be called a life, and do not aspire to such a title. Twenty years have yet to elapse ere the ban laid by the departed statesman upon the publication of his autobiography shall have been removed. Till then the world must be content with such scraps as it can procure of this very remarkable, though not very estimable man. In the lack of something more orderly and complete we have the above work from Mr. Colburn's press — anecdotical, flimsy, and very incomplete; but of a kind which may well amuse a vacant afternoon, or furnish a few facts worthy of a biographer's attention. Without attempting to criticize the volume, however, we will place before the reader an extract or two from its pages.

The following incident is amusing, and a good specimen of the wit for which Talleyrand was during life so celebrated. He was at the time, be it remembered, the Abbé Perigord:—

"Madame de Brignolé was one of the most witty, clever women at that time in Paris, and held a peculiar position in society, from having had the address to shake off the trammels of caste and clique, and to avow herself the admirer of all that was admirable, whether it proceeded from this sect or from that, from the daring *philosophe* or shrinking *vrai-croyant*. She had thus succeeded in gathering together in harmony and good-will elements the most discordant in themselves, and which could be made to amalgamate nowhere save beneath her roof—Madame du Deffaud and Madame Geoffrin, Voltaire and Jean Jaques.

"All agreed to consider her *salon* as neutral ground, and to accept at her hands the flag of truce, which she held out to each with so much grace and affability. It happened that the reception wherein the young Abbé de Perigord made his first appearance was a particularly brilliant one, owing to the return of Baron Holbach, after a long absence from Paris. It was on this occasion that he made the acquaintance of the Chevalier de Boufflers, one of the leaders of fashion of the day, a specimen of the elegant *roué*, the *gredin de bonne compagnie*, who still maintained much of the power they had acquired. Their friendship commenced with a quarrel, and lasted through every change of circumstance until the death of Boufflers, which happened during the restoration in 1815.

"It would delight you to hear the Prince relate this story. He laughs even now at the boyish *espièglerie*, although expressing great contrition for the horrible pun which passion and circumstance wrung from him in the heat of the moment. It was his first, and he says it was his last also, although its great success might certainly have warranted many a repetition of the attempt. The young Abbé had ensconced himself in a vacant seat, quite aloof from the rest of the company, being bent on observing all that had passed, and caring not for a share in the conversation. He had not long been seated in this place when he was accosted by Philidor, the renowned chess-player, who, like himself, was a man of few words, and of most modest and retiring habits. He was an old *habitué* of the house, and therefore a valuable neighbour for our young novice, and they soon fell into close and friendly conversation. D'Alembert was there, and Diderot, and many other of the bright, particular stars of the day; and Philidor, with good-natured attention, pointed them out to the Abbé, much diverted with the great interest the latter seemed to take in each illustrious individual, who swept past him on his way to lay his homage at the feet of the lady of the house. They had been some time conversing thus, when their retirement was invaded by two young officers, the one a hussar, the other belonging to the regiment of Royal Cravatte, poor Marie Antoinette's favourite regiment, and the most insolent and saucy one in the whole regiment. They were evidently very deep in the enjoyment of some good story, for they were speaking low and laughing heartily.

"'Let us get a seat down yonder against the wall,' said the one to the other, 'and I will tell you the rest of the joke. I should not like it to be overheard.'

"'But I see no room,' replied his companion; 'there is Philidor down there talking to some unfledged blackbird from the *séminaire*.'

"'No matter, we must have the place. Philidor will soon yield, and the Abbé cannot hold out against us.'

"They advanced straight to where Philidor and his companion were seated, and with an insolence which can hardly be understood in our day, but which, it appears, was quite the mark of high breeding and fashion at that time, began to annoy, by their loud talking and rude behaviour, the occupants of the two seats which they coveted. Poor Philidor, whose meekness and patience were proverbial, soon became alarmed, and sounded a retreat at once, without parley. He rose, with a frightened look at the Abbé, and remarking that the room was so insupportably hot that he was stifled, walked away on tip-toe, not even daring to cast a glance behind. The Chevalier de Boufflers, one of the *garvemens*, immediately seized the vacated chair, and sat upon it soldier fashion, astride upon the seat, with his chin resting on the back, staring with effrontery on the young Abbé, who, nothing daunted, remained quietly in the same position that he had maintained during the whole evening. He had overheard every word of the conversation which had passed between the two friends as they approached, and was determined not to move an inch. The Royal Cravatte stood beside the hussar, and the Abbé was thus completely hemmed in, save on the side next the door, through which it was the evident intention of the two friends to make him soon vanish. Finding, however, their intention completely defeated by the cool manner in which it was received, the Royal Cravatte lost patience, and asked the Abbé, with a sneer, if the heat of the place did not incommode him, at the same time advising him, with condescending kindness, to seek the refreshing coolness of the second *salon*, as his friend had already done at their approach. But the

Abbé answered with a bland politeness peculiar to his manner even then, thanking the officer for his attention, but assuring him that, being rather of a chilly nature, he preferred remaining in the warmer apartment. Royal Cravette thereupon grew angry; he was a cadet de Montigny not long arrived from Normandy, and had not yet lost his miserable Norman drawl.

"'*Dites donc, mon cher Abbé*,' said he. 'Perhaps, as you are just born, you may not yet have been to school; you have yet to learn many things, Monsieur l'Abbé, among which'——'Pardon me,' interrupted the Abbé, starting up, with heightened colour and with flashing eye, and mimicking the nasal twang of the officer, 'I *have* been to school, and have learnt my letters, and know that an *abbé* (A B) is not made to *céder* (C D), and 'tis not your *epée* (E P) can make me *ôter* (O T).'

"The loud voice and insolent gesture of the officer had caused a little knot of the assembled guests to gather round, and this sally was received with roars of laughter. Boufflers, who never could resist pleasantry, seemed more diverted than any one present; and while the discomfited Royal Cravatte slunk among the company, unable to bear the mockery which the witty retort of the Abbé had brought upon him, Boufflers shook him heartily by the hand, and applauded the jest with right good will. This is the very first *bon-mot* of the prince upon record, and although he expresses himself heartily ashamed of its perpetration, yet it was the means of establishing his reputation as a person not to be slighted, one with whom it would be necessary to reckon before venturing on pleasantry."

Talleyrand, as may be well supposed from his peculiar talents, was fond of conversation, which is the nearest English we have for *l'art decauser*, which he was accustomed to say, never flourished in any country except France, and has been lost there since the revolution.

"Tell me not of books," said he, "they never contain the *natural* impressions of the writer. They can express neither surprise nor fear—the very anger which they convey has been all premeditated. Tell me not of books—they are 'composed' by men, and are even greater hypocrites than they. The history of every age would be found with far greater truth in the history of its conversations *(causeries)* than in the most brilliant of its literary productions." . . . "Even Louis Leratorge, whose Bastille yawned so greedily for those who dared to write a syllable against the justice of his measures, was known to wince beneath the lash of the witty *causeurs* of his day; he felt that he was powerless against their attacks, and was compelled to flatter and to pardon, as Richelieu, that greater tyrant still, had been forced to do before him. He was too clever to affect to despise their ridicule, and trembled, lest resenting it might expose him to further stings. 'These witlings are as troublesome as summer flies,' said the magnificent monarch one day to Colbert, who had reported to him an epigram which he had heard in the *salon* of Madame Cormell. 'Yes, sire, and just as *unconquerable*,' replied Colbert. To which remark the greatest sovereign of the world could only answer with a sigh of mortified conviction."

The blunders of the *ci-devant* Madame Grandt, afterwards Madame de Talleyrand, are well known. Those who remember them will read with amusement some further incidents relating to her career. We must, however, make room for only one narration more:—

"I had often felt a desire to know the real opinion of M. de Talleyrand concerning the character of Louis XVIII." "Louis Dix-huit was the veriest liar that ever trode the earth," said the Prince. "His love of falsehood was so great, that those admitted to his intimacy had grown to dread the expression from his lips of any kindness, feeling sure that disgrace was nigh. He was the greatest hater I ever met with; cold and calculating in his vengeance, and meanly taunting in its gratification. I cannot describe to you my disappointment when I first beheld him in 1814, after the events which had changed him from a miserable exile into the sovereign of the greatest European nation. I could judge of the character of the man by the manner of his greeting. He was in the great gallery of the château, surrounded by his friends and many of the foreign diplomates, who were all eager and *empressé* in their congratulations—all full of hope and bright anticipations of the future. I may, without being suspected of *fatuité*, declare that a murmur of welcome ran throughout the assembly when my name was announced, and the King advanced a few steps to meet me with a warm and friendly welcome. He pressed my hand with great kindness, and drawing forward a chair which stood beside him, exclaimed, 'Prince de Benevent, be seated—and believe me, I do not forget that had it not been for your assistance in the late events, they might have turned in a different chanee, and *you* might have said to *me*, Count de Lille, be seated.'

"The phrase appeared to me so artificial, so stiff, and embarrassed, that I involuntarily looked his Majesty full in the face for an explanation. By that single glance I could tell that I was not destined to remain a minister of Louis Dix-huit, and my anticipations proved true, although he knew well that had it not been for my exertions, he would not have regained his throne until much later—perhaps, indeed, never.

"The dinner which succeeded the grand reception I shall never forget. Every one had expected that the conversation would have been most interesting; that the most important topic of the day would have been duly discussed and commented upon. Each guest had come prepared with his own peculiar suggestion concerning the most effective entry into Paris. Each one had his bon-mot for approval—some appropriate phrase to be printed in the journals. I myself am forced to plead guilty to the like ambition, and obtained the honour of preference over many which, in my opinion, were far better and more piquant than my '*Français deptus*,' although its subsequent popularity justified in some measure its adoption. Whatever might have been our anticipations, it soon became evident that the monarch had learned one great accomplishment during his exile, and he ate in silence of every dish which was presented to him. The court, principally composed of men who had been accustomed to the rapid and noisy dinners of the Emperor, soon began to grow weary of the tedious deglutition of the King, and became ere long reduced to the mere spectators of his enjoyment.

"Not one single word had been spoken during the whole of the first course. It would be impossible to describe the extraordinary effect of that silence, undisturbed save by the timid rattle of the knives and forks, and the hesitating steps of the servants. We gazed at each other with embarrassment. No one dared to speak even to his neighbour, save in a whisper; when, just about the middle of the second course, an event occurred which served to arouse us from the stupor into which we had fallen. The King was about to help himself from the dish of spinach which had been handed to him by the servant, when the intention was suddenly arrested by a loud exclamation from the Duke de Duras, who, rising from his chair, and leaning forward with an earnest and stricken look, exclaimed, 'For the love of Heaven, your Majesty, touch not that spinach!' The King let fall the spoon which was already half-way towards his plate, and raised his eyes in alarm—he was pale as death. There were few, indeed, at the table who did not change countenance at this unexpected exclamation. Suspicions of foul treason—of premeditated crime—immediately filled every eye, and we looked aghast towards the Duke for an explanation. Even I myself, although prepared by experience for every exaggeration of court flattery, could not resist the dread of some terrible disclosure.

"'*Pourquoi pas?*' faltered out the King, his nasal twang rendered even more tremulous than usual by the terror under which he laboured.

"'Oh! sire, I warn you—be advised by me; eat not of that spinach—it is drest with most villanous butter!'

"The etiquette of the royal table, of course, prevented the explosion of the roar of laughter with which the speech would have been greeted had it not been for the mighty presence; and even as it was, an irrepressible titter ran round the room. The King, however, did not laugh; the subject was of too much importance to be trifled with; he looked first at the Duke de Duras with an expression of doubt, then raised the dish to his nose, pushed it from him with a sigh, and exclaiming, '*C'est pourtant vrai!*' sank back in his chair to brood upon his disappointment.

"After this event, the silence certainly continued still, but not the embarrassment, for, during the rest of the entertainment we were all convulsed with suppressed laughter, and although, of course, good breeding and the rules of etiquette prevented its explosion, the conviction that we mutually understood the joke made us feel its relish the more keenly. The dinner concluded while this ludicrous impression lasted, and we retired to the drawing-room, glad to be emancipated from the restraint which sitting face to face to royalty always occasions.

"After a moment's consultation among ourselves, we decided that it would be advisable to proceed at once to business, as many of us wished to return to Paris as soon as possible to forward the measures respecting the public entry of his Majesty into the capital. I was spokesman upon the occasion, and ventured to suggest the propriety of at once opening the discussion at which we were all come prepared to be amicable wranglers. To our great surprise, his only answer was, '*Let us digest first*, we will speak of business another time.'"

We have not space to quote more from these amusing volumes.

The Prose Works of John Milton. Vol. I. containing a Defence of the People of England—The Second Defence of the People of England—Ikonoclastes. With a Preface, Preliminary Remarks, and Notes, by J. A. St. John. London: H. G. Bohn.

It is a high day for Old England in which the noble prose works of him who "rode sublime upon the seraph wings of ecstasy" are presented in this portable and cheap form. As, however, we do not like to notice mere torsos, though some of the finest the world has ever seen, we will await the publication of the completing volumes.

The following works are also respectfully acknowledged:—*The Irish Pastor and the Famine: Memoir and Remains of the Rev. S. Brown, Trales, Ireland.* By his Brother, the Rev. J. Brown.—There is not, perhaps, much in this biography to entitle it to publication; but it is the life of an earnest and simple-minded man. ——*Scriptural Teaching; or, a Pastor's Offering to his People.* By the Rev. W. Blackley, B.A., Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Hill, &c. &c. London: Hatchard and Son.—These are agreeable and useful sermons, low, but evangelical in doctrine.——*The Difficulties of Education.* A Lecture delivered in the Croft Chapel, Hastings, July 16, 1848. By the Rev. W. Davis. Second Edition. London: Tayler, Crane-court.—Mr. Davis's views are somewhat intermediate, and, though on what we deem the right side, have no very emphatic enouncement of large principles.——*Loyalty and Religion the Safeguard of the Nation.* By the Rev. B. Banning, M.A., Vicar of Wellington, Salop.—We see nothing in this sermon, which is on implicit obedience, "our excellent constitution," &c. &c. &c., worthy of being remarked, except the fact of its publication.

Dreadful Accident.—Insecure Balconies.—On Saturday evening, about eight, as Hannah Andrews and Ann Saunders were cleaning a window of the first floor at 8, Percy-street, Pentonville, their attention being attracted by something in the street, they went out on the balcony, when its fastenings giving way, the whole were precipitated into the street. The former girl, falling on the door-step, escaped with little injury; the latter fell with the balcony into the area, a distance of about thirty feet. In her descent she came in contact with the area railings, one spike of which, entering the socket of the right eye, completely dislodged it, at the same time entirely crushing the bones of the nose. Another spike appears to have entered the shoulder, causing a severe wound. It is feared she will not recover.

About 1,800 emigrants for the Australian colonies leave Plymouth monthly.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

On the Necessity of using Children to Water-Drinking.—It is particularly with those who have been accustomed to water-drinking in childhood, that it will show its good effects in after life. During the first nine months, the infant is to be nourished by its mother's milk, which serves as food and drink; it is gradually accustomed to other sustenance during the period of weaning. After this is accomplished, however, the infant should have fresh water as well as milk. By water-drinking in childhood and youth, the foundation of a durable stomach is laid, and thus of a healthy body throughout life. The nervous and blood systems are over-excited by taking viands, spices, beer, wine, chocolate, coffee, &c. and thus a constant artificial state of fever is maintained, and the process of life so much accelerated by it, that children fed in this manner do not attain perhaps half the age ordained by nature. Besides this, experience has taught that they generally become passionate and wilful, having neither the will nor the power to make themselves or others happy. Furthermore, too exciting and nutritious food gives rise to many diseases to which they fall a sacrifice in early years. Parents should weigh this well; they should throw aside their prejudice against water, which they look upon as weakening, ignorantly considering that the tender organism of children requires far more nourishing diet to bring it to maturity than the already perfected body of the adult. This is a wrong notion: children thrive best upon a simple, moderately nourishing vegetable diet, on milk and pure water; we see this confirmed in the cottage of the peasant.—*From Hydrotherapia, by Thomas Smethurst. M.D.*

The Female Sex. — The celebrated traveller Ledgard paid the following handsome tribute to the female sex:—"I have observed," he says, "that women in all countries are civil, obliging, tender, and humane. I never addressed myself to them in the language of decency and friendship without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark; through honest Sweden and frozen Lapland; rude and churlish Finland; unprincipled Russia and the wide-spread regions of the wandering Tartar; if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so: and to add to this virtue (so worthy the appellation of benevolence) these actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that if I was dry I drank the sweetest draught; and if hungry I ate the coarsest morsel with a double relish."—*Starling's Noble Deeds of Women.*

Fidelity of a Negress.—A melancholy example of the faithful affection of a foster-mother for the infant entrusted to her care occurred in the year 1770, at the time of the dreadful earthquake, which made such ravages in St. Domingo:—"A negress of Port-au-Prince found herself alone in the house of her mistress with the youngest child, whom she nursed. The house shook to its foundation. Every one had taken flight; she alone could not escape without leaving her infant charge in danger. The faithful negress flew to the chamber, where it lay in the most profound sleep; at that moment the walls of the house fell in; anxious only for the safety of her foster-child, she threw herself over it, and serving as a sort of arch, saved it from destruction. The child was indeed saved; but the unfortunate negress died soon after, the victim of her fidelity."—*Ibid.*

The Lesson of Wilberforce's Life.—To speak of fame and glory to Mr. Wilberforce, would be to use a language far beneath him; but he will surely consider the effect of his triumph on the fruitfulness of his example. Who knows whether the greater part of the benefit that he has conferred on the world (the greatest that any individual has had the means of conferring), may not be the encouraging example that the exertions of virtue may be crowned by such splendid success? We are apt petulantly to express our wonder that so much exertion should be necessary to suppress such flagrant injustice. The more just reflection will be, that a short period of the short life of one man is, well and wisely directed, sufficient to remedy the miseries of millions for ages. —*Sir James Mackintosh.*

Books which Make One Think.—For my own part, I have ever gained the most profit, and the most pleasure also, from the books which have made me think the most; and, when the difficulties have once been overcome, these are the books which have struck the deepest root, not only in my memory and understanding, but likewise in my affections. . . . If you would fertilize the mind, the plough must be driven over and through it. The gliding of the wheels is easier and rapider, but only makes it harder and more barren. Above all, in the present age of light reading, that is, of reading hastily, thoughtlessly, indiscriminately, unfruitfully, when most books are forgotten as soon as they are finished, and very many sooner, it is well if something heavier is cast now and then into the midst of the literary public. This may scare and repel the weak: it will rouse and attract the stronger, and increase their strength by making them exert it. In the sweat of the brow is the mind as well as the body to eat its bread. *Nil sine magno Musa labore dedit mortalibus.* Are writers then to be studiously difficult, and to tie knots for the mere purpose of compelling their readers to untie them? Not so. Let them follow the bent of their own minds. Let their style be the faithful mirror of their thoughts. Some minds are too rapid and vehement and redundant to flow along in lucid transparence; some have to break over rocks, and to force a way through obstacles, which would have dammed them in. Tacitus could not

write like Cæsar. Niebuhr could not write like Goldsmith.—*Archdeacon Hare: "Guesses at Truth."*

First Sight of Norway and a Norwegian Town.—When I returned upon deck after breakfast, the first object that attracted my attention was the helmsman. He smiled as soon as his eye met mine, and raised, in recognition, his Spanish-looking hat. He was a stout, tall, fair-complexioned man, with a mild expression of countenance, blue eyes, a long straight-pointed nose, high cheekbones, and light flaxen hair, flowing down almost to his shoulders. He made some observation to me in a dialect which sounded as being a mixture of German, Celtic, and English; but the sense of it was incomprehensible. "Norway?" I said, in reply, pointing to the land now not three miles from us. "Ja, ja," he answered; and turning to our interpreter, begged, in Norwegian, that some of the sails might be trimmed. I need not say he was the pilot who had come on board to take us up to Christiansand. His dress differed not from the ordinary costume of our own pilots; but I could not help gazing on him with a feeling of mystery and interest which cannot easily be described. His whole appearance bore a close resemblance to all I had read and seen in pictures of the Esquimaux, and now I have formed their acquaintance personally, I feel assured that the Norwegians are a branch of that family. The scenery, the nearer we approached the shore, heightened in grandeur. Though we were now not a mile from the most bold and formidable rocks, no harbour or creek of any kind could be seen where we might find shelter; yet our northern guide continued to point out with his finger, and explain as well as he could in his strange, but harmonious idiom, the mouth of the fiord, up which we were to proceed to Christiansand. The rocks along this coast of Norway are terrific, the sea breaking and rushing upon them with tremendous noise and fury. Nor do the waves ever rest peaceably here; for the tides of the North Sea and of the Cattegut both meet together at this point of the "Sleeve," and cause a fearful swell, which, when aided at times by the wind, rises to such a great height that vessels are obliged to run for protection into some of the smaller fiords, abounding in this quarter. It was now mid-day, and the sun shone with more heat than I had felt in the tropics. Indeed, everything around us reminded one so vividly of a tropical climate, that it required some resolution to keep imagination in subserviency. The thermometer was at 80 on deck; and our good-tempered pilot told us it was "manga varm" in August. At one o'clock the gallant "Iris" might be seen gliding along, with her accustomed speed and elegance, in smooth water, up the Christiansand fiord. As we sailed along, we would now and then catch a glimpse of large and small vessels in all directions, in full sail, wending their way through the tributary fiords to some town in the interior. On each side of us rose from the surface of the water, perpendicularly into the clear sky, mountains of solid stone, covered to their very summits with no other vegetation than the fir, which springs out of the crevices of the rocks. We pursued our course for many miles amidst the grandest scenery, changing like a panorama, at every point of land round which the vessel wound, and amidst the most profound silence, which is a peculiarity of these fiords. Ever and anon, the gulls, in flocks of thousands, would soar into the air, only the flapping of their wings echoing through these silent mountains. At three o'clock, as we sailed round an enormous rock about a mile high, with not a tree or shrub of any sort on its surface, the town of Christiansand burst upon the view.—*Ross's Yacht Voyage.*

The Composition of the Deserted Village.—The sweetest poem of Goldsmith was composed during a season of severe exertion, amid sorrow and disappointment. Washington Irving was shown the room at Islington where the "Deserted Village" was written; its panelled wainscot and gothic windows imparted an air of antiquity to the place. It is pleasing to reflect how cheeringly those rays of poetic sunshine must have broken upon the gloom and sadness of his fortunes. "I remember," says an ingenious writer (Hibbert's Philosophy of Apparitions), "that about the age of fourteen, it was a source of great amusement to myself, if I had been viewing any interesting object in the course of the day—such as a romantic ruin, a fine seat, or a review of a body of troops—as soon as evening came on, if I had occasion to go into a dark room, the whole scene was before my eyes, with a brilliancy equal to what it had possessed in daylight, and remained visible for several minutes." It may have been so with Goldsmith. While he was toiling down the midnight chimes, over the task which was to provide him with bread for the morrow, the remembrance of the rural scenery of his youth returned to his heart, cooling the fever of the spirits, and gilding the dreariness of reality with the beauty of imagination. The ivied castle, the glimmering ruin, the pastoral brook, shone into his eyes. But especially the scenery of home revived before him. "There are no pleasures," he observed, "sensual or sentimental, which this city does not produce; yet, I know not how, I could not be content to reside here for life; there is something so seducing in that spot where we first had existence, that nothing but it can please: whatever vicissitudes we experience in life, however we toil, or wheresoever we wander, our fatigued wishes still recur to home tranquillity; we long to die in the spot which gave us birth, and in that pleasing expectation find an opiate for every calamity." Such were the affecting sentiments of the citizen of the world. We can picture to ourselves the glow of joy with which, under the magical guidance of memory and fancy, he escaped from the drudgery of the present into the poetry of the past; the lover's seat arose before him; the leaves of the hawthorn rustled round him; the stream rippled by his feet; the decent church greeted his eyes; the birds sang among the branches; and the shout of playful children just let loose from school sounded in his ears. It was in such an hour of fervour and tenderness that he breathed the pathetic prayer to revisit, after all his wanderings, the dwelling of his childhood—to display his book-learned skill among the wondering villagers—to keep old men at the chimney corner by stories of what he had seen and felt—and at last to close his eyes in the same spot where first they had opened.—*Willmott.*

A Religious Brotherhood of Robbers.—The Dakoits, although in their aggregation and in their following acknowledged leaders or sirdars, they bore an analogy to the brigands of the south of Europe, or the banditti of the middle ages, yet resembled more nearly some of the illegal confederations which have been organized in modern days and more civilized communities in Europe, in their assembling by night only, and dispersing and following peaceable occupations during the day, most of them being engaged in the cultivation of the soil, or following mechanical trades. Individuals among them were well known as sirdars, by whom their expeditions were projected, and by whose orders the gang was assembled at an appointed spot, generally a grove near the village to be attacked. The members of the gang, who were secretly known to the sirdars, and sometimes to each other, repaired to the place variously armed, chiefly with swords, clubs, and pikes, and some with matchlocks. Their numbers varied from 10 or 15 to 50 or 60. When collected, their marauding excursion was usually preluded by a religious ceremony, the worship of the goddess Durga, the patroness of thieves, typified by a water-pot or a few blades of grass. The ceremony was conducted by a Brahmin of degraded condition and dissolute life. Having propitiated the goddess by a promise of a portion of their spoil, they marched with lighted torches, and little attempt at concealment, beyond disguising their faces by pigment, or covering their faces with masks, to the object of their expedition, usually the dwelling of some shopkeeper or money changer, in which it was expected to discover treasure. Occasionally, the motive of the attack was vengeance; and information given by the householder, or some of his family, against any of the members of the gang, brought upon him the resentment of the whole fraternity. Upon entering the village, it was customary to fire a gun, as a signal to the inhabitants to keep within their dwellings. The house against which the operation was designed was then surrounded; and whilst some of the gang forced an entrance, others remained as a guard without. Unless exasperated by resistance, or instigated by revenge, the Dakoits did not commonly proceed to murder; but they perpetrated atrocious cruelties upon such persons as refused to give them, or were unable to give them, information regarding property which they suspected of having been concealed, burning them with lighted torches or blazing straw, or wrapping cloth or flax, steeped in oil, round their limbs and setting it on fire, or inflicting various tortures, which caused immediate or speedy death. The object being accomplished, and the booty secured, the gang retired before daylight, and the individuals resumed their daily occupations. Such was the terror inspired by their atrocities, such the dread of their revenge, that few of their neighbours ventured to inform or give evidence against them, although well aware of their real character and proceedings. The police, intimidated or corrupt, rarely interfered until the robbery was completed, and the perpetrators had disappeared; and their interposition was far from welcome to the people, as their unprofitable and vexatious inquiries had frequently no other purpose in view than the extortion of money, as the price of forbearing to drag the villagers, unwilling witnesses, before the European magistrate, or even falsely accusing them of being accessary to the crime.—*Wilson's History of India.*

GLEANINGS.

A citizen of Mississippi has left 100,000 dollars for the establishment of a college in Liberia, Africa.

British Pulpits.—The Rev. E. Noyes, pastor of the Free-will Baptist Church in Boston, is now in England. Writing to his congregation, he complains of the English pulpits, which, he says, are so high that they remind one "of going up to the masthead."—*New York Evangelist.*

Choice of Names.—A gentleman, travelling near St. Neot's, asked a countryman what was the provincial name of the town. "Woy, Sur," replied the clown, "some calls it Sneets, some Snotts: oi always calls it Snotts."

The *Scottish Press* mentions a report that the Protestant and Catholic missionaries resident at the capital of Loo Choo, where the people are described by Captain Basil Hall and other voyagers as of so peaceable a disposition as to be almost wholly ignorant of warfare or weapons, have all been murdered by the natives.

The *New York Tribune* says: "If there's a peculiar hat born and worn in Bond-street, London; a new revolutionary blouse in Paris; an extraordinary pair of trousers in Berlin; a special style of beard among the Persians; Russian whiskers or Roman moustache—look for it in Broadway, and you shall find it."

"A correspondent," says the *Railway Chronicle*, "who had occasion to travel over 2,000 miles of railway, with only that fitful sort of sleep obtainable in a train *in transitu*, suggests the desirableness of establishing, in cases where the journey is a prolonged one, what he calls railway hammocks."

A statue of "Venus rising from the sea" was hotly bid for by two rival agents, until it was knocked down at a considerably higher price than its value. The report is, that the agents represented the Queen and Prince Albert, who each wanted to present it to the other. Prince Albert was the purchaser.—*The Builder.*

The Irish *Hue and Cry* maintains its character. Mr. Creig has lost a horse with "a white star on the forehead which is very badly shod;" Patrick Quinn "has brown eyes which lost the toes off the right foot;" and John White has "grey eyes which wore a fustian jacket."

Libraries.—The building of an hotel and a church, and the formation of a library, seem to be regarded in the United States, not as things which should follow as a consequence, but precede as a cause. In the old country we say, "Let us have them, for we have a population that needs them." In the new world they say, "Let us have them in order that we may have a population."—*Mr. Prentice's Letters (Manchester Times).*

Startling Fact.—Apart from hedgerow trees, the land occupied by the fences alone throughout the county of Norfolk is not less than 48,000 acres; and deducting from this one-fourth for the space necessarily required for hedges, would leave 32,000 acres disposable for corn and pasture. Yet Norfolk is by no means so much encumbered by unnecessary fences and trees as many other districts, and its fences generally are kept within narrower bounds than those of any other county in England.—*Mr. Harris Fleming.*

New Use for Ardent Spirits.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Cultivator* says that a little alcohol, or almost any kind of ardent spirits, placed on the bottom boards around and under a hive of belligerent bees, will allay their fury, and cause them to cease fighting. If an article which sets the human race by the ears will produce peace and harmony in a hive of bees, the fact is certainly anomalous.—*Washingtonian.*

Incredible Story.—A most horrible instance of monomaniacal suicide occurred recently at Baton Rogue, Louisiana, in the person of a gallant soldier, an army major, who lost an arm in one of the earliest battles. Sitting alone in his room, at the above military post, the fancy took fast hold upon his mind that he saw the Virgin Mary sitting or standing in the midst of the fire upon his hearth! She told him that he was devoid of the requisite firmness, and, as a test, required him to thrust his remaining hand into the live coals. He did so, and held it there until the hand and half of the forearm had been consumed! The spirit or vision seemed not to be yet satisfied; whereupon the major, sitting upon the floor, filled his lap with coals, and his body was burned to the bone! His servant found him in this condition. For two days he seemed to remain insensible, but revived sufficiently to relate the particulars given above. Strangest of all, he experienced not the slightest pain during the time his arm was burning, nor while the living coals were heaped upon his lap! His death was consequent upon the injuries self-committed upon his person.—*Baltimore Sun.*

BIRTHS.

June 30, on board the "Ferosepore," the lady of Dr. James Hislop, Medical Missionary, proceeding to Amoy, of a son.

Sept. 22, at Arundel, the wife of Henry Hounsom, Esq., of a son.

Oct. 4, at 9, Boxworth-grove, Islington, Mrs. Joseph Soul, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 24, at Bamford Chapel, near Rochdale, by the Rev. James Bruce, Mr. James Jackson, of Hooley-bridge, registrar of births, marriages, and deaths for the district, to Miss Rebecca Brown, of Crimble.

Sept. 26, at St. John's, Hackney, by Rev. A. Gordon, M.A., William Carpenter, Esq., of Cambridge-heath, to Sophia Hayward, eldest daughter of Jesse Hobson, Esq., of St. Thomas's-square, Hackney.

Sept. 26, at Denmark-place Chapel, Camberwell, by the Rev. Dr. Steane, Henry, third son of W. B. Gurney, Esq., of Denmark-hill, to Phebe Wickenden, second daughter of the late William Whitchurch, Esq., of Salisbury.

Sept. 27, at the Independent Chapel, Smethwick, by the Rev. John Angell James, Mr. J. L. Budden, of Stockwell, to Frances Charlotte, only daughter of James James, Esq., of Edgbaston.

Sept. 28, at Zion Chapel, King's-inns-street, Dublin, by the Rev. J. Stroyan, Mr. John Griffin, to Miss Eliza Farrell, both of Dublin.

Sept. 28, at the Independent Chapel, Langport, by the Rev. William Nicholls, Mr. William Glover, saddler, to Miss Priscilla Randall.

Sept. 29, by special license, in Norwich Cathedral, by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew, the Hon. William Wells Addington, eldest son of the Right Hon. and Rev. Viscount Sidmouth, to Georgiana Susan, eldest daughter of the Hon. George Pellew, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

Sept. 30, at Bethany Baptist Chapel, Pembroke Dock, by the Rev. H. J. Morgan, minister of the place, Mr. James Thomas, farmer, Jeffreston, to Miss Jane Phillips, Manorbier.

Oct. 3, at Abingdon, in the Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Green, of Walworth, father of the bridegroom, the Rev. Samuel G. Green, B.A., of Taunton, to Elizabeth Leader, eldest daughter of Mr. James Collier, gentleman, of Abingdon.

DEATHS.

Sept. 18, at Madrid, James Henderson, Esq., aged 65, formerly her Brittanic Majesty's Consul-General for the Republic of Columbia.

Sept. 20, at Beddington, in the county of Surrey, in his 102nd year, George Hickson, huntsman to the Carews, of Beddington.

Sept. 24, Charles Lovett, Esq., of Lark-hall, in his 80th year. He had been a resident of the parish of Lambeth the whole of his long life, having served all the principal parochial offices with great zeal and ability; he was a subscriber to many charitable institutions, and has died much regretted and respected by all his relatives and a numerous circle of friends.

Sept. 24, at Brighton, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the greatest resignation, Henry, third son of the Right Hon. William Yates Peel, in the 19th year of his age.

Sept. 24, aged 70, Ann, wife of Mr. Joseph Quilvie, North Shields.

Sept. 28, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Fitch, relict of Joshua Fitch, Esq., of Meldreth Sheene, Cambridgeshire. Mrs. Fitch through a long course of years, was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends, and in her the poor of the neighbourhood have lost a constant and generous benefactress.

Sept. 28, in the 73rd year of his age, Mr. William Durrant, for many years a most devoted Sabbath-school teacher, and the senior deacon of the Independent church, Lindfield, Sussex.

Sept. 30, at Upton-upon-Severn, of consumption, Mr. Daniel Phillips, draper, formerly of Pershore, aged 31, leaving a wife and two children, and a numerous circle of friends to mourn his loss. The deceased was a member and village preacher in the Baptist connexion; and, during the whole of his illness, manifested much resignation to the Divine will, and at the hour of death most triumphantly proved the truth of the words of the excellent Romaine, "This is the privilege of believers, they die in peace."

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The decision of the holders of Bank of England Stock upon the question of a dividend of 3½ per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent., has been given since our last, and in favour of the recommendation of the Directors that the bonus should be withheld for the present year upon the ground that it would not be prudent to break in upon the Reserve of the Bank. There appears, however, to be some misconception, or a great degree of ignorance, concerning what this Reserve is and what it represents; and Mr. Alderman Salomons, therefore, has given notice of a motion to divide it among the shareholders—conceiving that it represents profit solely. The motion will be brought on shortly, and then we trust a full explanation will be given as to the constituency of this fund. In the meantime, Bank Stock has declined about 2 per cent.

The English Stock Market has been generally heavy throughout the week. Prices have been maintained at about their former quotations.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday) evening at the close of business on the Exchange:—Three per Cent. Consols, 86 to ¼. Bank Stock, 193 to 196. Reduced Threes were 86½ to ¼. Three-and-a Quarter per Cents., 87 to ½; Long Annuities, 8¼. India Stock, 234 to 237; India Bonds, 28s. to 32s. premium. Exchequer Bills, June, 26s. to 29s.; March, 30s. to 33s. premium.

The Foreign Market has been rather active, but no improvement has taken place in prices, with the exception of Mexican and Portuguese securities. The former appears now to be the favourite stock. The advance upon the Portuguese Bonds has been 1 per cent. upon the statement contained in accounts from Lisbon that a remittance was about to be made. The advance and the cause of it are not a little suggestive of the state of the times.

At the beginning of the week commencing this day se'nnight the Railway Shares had begun to improve a little, and for a few days a progressive improvement was manifested, but yesterday they began again to decline, and to-day the tendency is greatly downward. There is one consolation to the holders of this stock, and but one which we can think of,—that much lower than prices are at present they cannot be.

The Quarterly Revenue returns to the 5th inst. are now anxiously expected. It is quite impossible thus early that any precise result can have been ascertained, but it is said that the statement will be favourable, and there are parties who even venture to guess at an increase of £200,000 or £300,000. We trust that these expectations may not be disappointed, but we greatly fear that they will. We can see no ground for such anticipations.

Trade, we regret to say, shows few signs of improvement. Nearly all the markets are reported dull, and accounts from the provinces indicate no better state of things.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 29.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 23rd day of Sept., 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	27,237,435	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,727,536
		Silver Bullion	509,909
	£27,237,435		£27,237,435

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,776,046
Rest	3,834,727	Other Securities	11,530,812
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,799,983	Notes	9,926,430
Other Deposits	8,691,777	Gold and Silver Coin	627,646
Seven-day and other Bills	982,147		
	£34,860,934		£34,860,934

Dated the 8th day of September, 1848.

M. Marshall, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Congregational Church, Dalston, Hackney.

BANKRUPTS.

Barnett, James, and Hancock, Thomas, Conduit-street, Regent-street, ladies' shoemaker, October 11, November 11: solicitors, Messrs. Norton and Son, New-street, Bishopsgate.

Gaskell, Samuel Lockett, Congleton, Cheshire, clock maker, October 13, November 3: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple; and Mr. Orme, Manchester.

Howard, Charles, Kingston, Surrey, wine merchant, October 7, November 10: solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Burbey, Clement's-lane, City.

Popplewell, Robert James, Southampton, outfitter, October 7, November 9: solicitors, Messrs. Lindsay and Mason, Gresham-street, City.

Swann, Charles Henry, Swann, John, and Swann, William, Sandford, Oxfordshire, paper makers, October 7, November 9: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholson and Parker, Lime-street.

Toogood, Robert Moore, Cwm Brane, Monmouthshire, grocer, October 12, November 16: solicitors, Messrs. Blower and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Leman, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Han, James, Harviesmailing, Denny, grazier, October 5, 25.

Russell, James, and Russell, John, Pollokshaws, Renfrewshire, wrights, October 6, 27.

Tuesday, October 3.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Huxham, George, Totnes, Devonshire, wine-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

M'Alley, Alexander, Romsey-terrace, Horseferry-road, Westminster, builder, October 12, November 14: solicitors, Messrs. Yonge and Hancock, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.

Neal, Robert, Wandsworth-common, Surrey, nurseryman, October 20, November 14: solicitors, Messrs. Fletcher and Roberts, Wandsworth, Surrey.

Noble, James and Richard Eaton, Down-street, Piccadilly, and Ebury-street, Pimlico, plumbers, October 12, November 14: solicitors, Messrs. Collins and Rigley, Crescent-place, Blackfriars.

Price, William, Strand, dealer, October 12, November 15: solicitor, Mr. Langton, jun., Staple-inn.

Wells, Henry Marsh, Ramsgate, baker, October 12, November 14: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

Ives, Thomas, Wakefield, Yorkshire, dyer, Oct. 16, Nov. 6: solicitors, Mr. Clarke, Chancery-lane; Mr. Ramsden, Wakefield; and Mr. Carlss, Leeds.

Maddock, John, Liverpool, tallow chandler, Oct. 13, Nov. 24: solicitors, Mr. Oliver, Old Jewry; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

Robinson, James, Nantwich, Cheshire, corn factor, Oct. 16, Nov. 24: solicitors, Messrs. Pownall and Cross, Staple's-inn; Messrs. Walmsley and Co., Wem; and Mr. Tyrer, Liverpool.

Rees, William, and Roberts, Evan, Liverpool, joiners, Oct. 16, Nov. 7: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn; and Messrs. Morecroft and Son, Liverpool.

Smith, John Augustus Gustavus, Manchester, auctioneer, Oct. 17, Nov. 7: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Skirrow, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Hitchcock, Buckley, and Tidswell, Manchester.

Snowdon, Edward, South Shields, grocer, Oct. 13, Nov. 10: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlows, Torr, and Janeway, Bedford; and Mr. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Boswell, T., Leith, spirit dealer, Oct. 10, 31.

Patterson, D., Mary-hill, by Glasgow, baker, Oct. 9, 30.

DIVIDEND.

G. Weiss, Liverpool, music seller, first div. of 2s.; on Thursday, October 12, or on any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Casenove's, Liverpool.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, Oct. 2.

The supply of English Wheat still continues limited, but large arrivals of Foreign Wheat, and all other grain, have come in since Monday last. Our market was dull and rather lower to-day for the new Wheats, except picked samples of really fine quality, which were scarce. The best Foreign Wheat likewise maintained its price, but inferior sorts were extremely dull and the turn cheaper. We had very few buyers of Flour. Barley went off slowly, both for grinding and malting purposes, but good qualities fully as dear. Malt very dull. In Peas and Beans no particular variation. The Oat trade was dull and 1s. cheaper, unless for the best fresh samples, and most of the Foreign come of inferior quality. Linseed and Cakes met a fair sale. Rape and Carrawayseed very dull. The current prices as under.

Wheat—	s.	s.		s.	s.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	40	58	Malt, Ordinary	54	62
Ditto White	43	63	Pale	54	62
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	44	55	Rye	30	34
Northumber. and Scotch, White	42	52	Peas, Hog	37	38
Ditto Red	42	52	Maple	34	40
Devon, and Somerset., Red	42	53	Boilers	40	42
Ditto White	47	58	Beans, Ticks	31	34
Flour, per sk. (Town)	46	52	Pigeon	33	36
Barley	28	36	Harrow	28	37
Malting	34	36	Oats, Feed	19	23
			Fine	22	26
			Poland	20	26
			Potato	20	26

Weekly average for Sept. 23.	s.	d.	Aggregate average of the six weeks.	s.	d.
Wheat	52	4	Wheat	53	7
Barley	33	7	Barley	32	4
Oats	21	11	Oats	22	2
Rye	32	0	Rye	32	4
Beans	37	11	Beans	38	5
Peas	37	1	Peas	38	2

DUTIES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	4	0	Rye	2	0
Barley	2	0	Beans	2	0
Oats	1	6	Peas	2	0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, Smithfield, Monday, Oct. 2.

In to-day's market the supply of foreign stock, owing, doubtless, to the unusually heavy trade experienced for it during the last three week's, and the low prices at which it has been with difficulty disposed of, exhibited a considerable falling off, compared with that exhibited for some time past. The Beasts were in very middling condition, but the quality of the Sheep and Calves was much improved. On the whole, the demand for the foreign importation was steady, and the quotations had an upward tendency. About 150 Beasts, 1,000 Sheep, and 40 Calves were landed from the Dutch steamers this morning. As was pretty generally expected, from the large number turned out unsold on Monday last, there was a considerable falling off in the supply of Beasts here to-day, and we may observe that its general quality was far from first-rate. Although the dead markets were fairly supplied with meat, the demand for all breeds of Beasts this morning—arising from the increased attendance of butchers—was steady, at, in most instances, an advance in the quotations paid on this day se'nnight of 2d. per 8 lbs. The very finest sorts, which were scarce, sold at 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs.; but the more general top figure for Beef was 4s. per 8 lbs. Previously to the close of the market, a good clearance of the Beasts, and we may add of the Sheep, was effected. From the northern grazing districts we received about 1,000 short-horns; from the eastern, western, and midland counties, 1,000 Herefords, runts, Devons, Scots, Irish Beasts, &c.; from other parts of England 700 of various breeds; and from Scotland 30 horned and polled Scots. The remainder of the Bullock supply was derived from abroad and the neighbourhood of the metropolis. There was a great decline in the number of Sheep, the supply being some thousands less than on Monday last. All breeds of Sheep, especially Downs and the best half-breds, commanded an improved inquiry, at a rise in value of 2d. per 8 lbs. The best old Downs sold at 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs. As Lambs are now quite out of season, we have discontinued to quote them. Their value may be considered about equal to that of Mutton. The supply of Calves was limited; hence the Veal trade was firm, but we have no improvement to notice in value. Prime small porkers moved off steadily; all other kinds of Pigs slowly, at last week's currencies.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 8d.	to 4s. 2d.	Veal	3s. 2d.	to 4s.	0d
Mutton	3 6	.. 5 2	Pork	3 10	.. 5	0

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

	Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs
Friday	902	5,120	468	380
Monday	4,167	19,480	149	400

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, Oct. 2.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase

Inferior Beef	2s. 4d.	to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d.	to 3s.	6d.
Middling do	2 8	.. 2 10	Mid. ditto	3 8	.. 3	10
Prime large	3 0	.. 3 2	Prime ditto	4 0	.. 4	4
Prime small	3 4	.. 3 6	Veal	3 2	.. 4	0
Large Pork	3 6	.. 4 6	Small Pork	4 8	.. 5	2

PROVISIONS, London, Monday.

The demand for Irish Butter ruled dull all last week. The dealings were chiefly confined to the supply of immediate wants, and they were few and limited. No buyers of quantity. Prices 1s. to 2s. per cwt. cheaper. Foreign—Fine quality sold steadily; all other sorts slowly; no change worth notice in prices.—Bacon.—Prime mild-cured singed sides were in good retail demand, at 70s. to 74s.; stale and inferior quality irregular in price, and difficult to sell. There was a respectable quantity of new offered for shipment in all this month and to May inclusive, at 58s. to 60s. per cwt. on board, and none sold. In Bale and Tierce Middles, Hams, and Lard nothing new to report of them. The Contract for the supply of Navy Provisions (12,000 tierces of Pork, and 6,000 tierces of Beef) was taken on Thursday last; the Pork at about £7 5s., and the Beef at £6 5s. per tierce.

Cheese Market, Oct. 2.—There has, during the past week, been a moderate demand, and good things have sold readily at our former quotations; middling sorts are sluggish; the trade are all bare of stock, and seem determined to buy only as necessity requires: fine goods are wanted: the great bulk of the make is this season of an unusually inferior quality. Some American is now in the market, and selling at 46s. to 50s. very good. In exportation the business doing is uncommonly small: on the whole, we should say that our home trade is no worse than it has been.

English Butter Market, Oct. 2.—Our trade continues in a very bad state, with declining prices, and none are saleable except fine fresh goods. The following are the prices:—Fine Dorset, 94s. to 96s. per cwt.; Middling, 88s. to 90s.; Devon, 90s. to 92s.; Fresh, 10s. to 11s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, and Hams.

Butter, per cwt.	s.		s.	Cheese, per cwt.	s.		s.
Dorset	50	to	52	Double Gloucester	56	to	66
Carlow	80	..	—	Single	46	..	56
Sligo, 1st	76	..	80	Cheshire	56	..	74
Cork, 1st	76	..	80	Derby	62	..	66
Waterford	78	..	—	American	—	..	—
Limerick	78	..	—	Edam and Gouda	40	..	48
Foreign, prime—				Bacon, new	70	..	—
Friesland	98	..	—	Middle	50	..	60
Kiel	86	..	90	Hams, Irish	82	..	—
Fresh Butter, per doz., 10s. 0d. to 11s. 0d.				Westmoreland	80	..	84
				York	84	..	90

SEEDS, London, Monday.—There was not much doing in any sort of Seeds. Canary was held rather higher, which checked business. Mustard seed moved off slowly. Winter Tares much the same as on Monday last.

British Seeds.

Cloverseed, red 30s. to 35s.; fine, 35s. to 36s.; white, 30s. to 40s.
Cow Grass [nominal] —s. to —s
Linseed (per qr.) sowing 36s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) £11 10s. to £12 10s.
Trefoil (per cwt.) 15s. to 21s
Rapeseed, new (per last) £27 to £3
Ditto Cake (per ton) £4 15s. to £5
Mustard (per bushel) white 8s. to 11s.; brown nominal.
Canary (per quarter) —s. to —s.; fine —s. to —s.
Tares, Winter, per bush. 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Carraway (per cwt.) 36s. to 42s.; new, 31s. to 32s.

Foreign Seeds, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 28s. to 35s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 32s. to 42s.
Linseed (per qr.) Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) £8 to £9 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton) £4 15s. 6d.
Coriander (per cwt.) 16s. to 20s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.) 45s. to 48s.; Do. Dutch, 45s. to 47s.
Tares (per qr.) 30s. to 35s.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Friday.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	58,350
" " 1847	269,230
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1847	363,530
" " " 1846	438,970
Forwarded unsold this year	44,230
Ditto, last year	31,636
Increase of import this year as compared with last	435,198
Increase in stock, as compared with last year	137,309
Quantity taken for consumption this year	1,013,100
" " " 1847, same period	196,400
Increase of quantity taken for consumption	215,700

Saturday.—The Cotton Market continues flat in the extreme; sales 3,500 bales, including 600 for export. Prices in favour of the buyer.

WOOL, City, Monday, Oct. 2.—The imports of Wool into London last week included 1,871 bales from Sydney, 896 from Van Diemen's Land, 273 from Russia, and 205 from Germany.

HOPS, Borough, Monday, Oct. 2.—Fine Hops command a ready sale, and prices are firmly supported; other descriptions are heavy at a small reduction from late quotations.

Sussex Pockets 45s. to 50s.
Weald of Kents 48s. to 56s.
Mid. and East Kents 50s. to 105s.

The Duty is called £210,000.

POTATOES, Southwark Waterside, Oct. 2.—The following are this day's prices:—

Yorkshire Regents 120s. to 140s.
Wisbeach ditto 100s. to 105s.
Belgian Whites 90s. to 95s.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, October 16.—Peaches 8s. to 12s., Nectarines 3s. to 5s., and Apricots 1s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen. Melons 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., and Cucumbers 3d. to 6d. each; French Beans 1s. 6d. to 2s., Plums 4s. to 4s. 6d., Damsons 3s. to 3s. to 3s. 6d., Apples 1s. 3d. to 4s., Pears 1s. 6d. to 6s., Tomatoes 2s. to 3s., and Onions for pickling 2s. to 4s. 6d. per half-sieve; Red Cabbages, 2s. to 5s., White ditto 6d. to 10d., Celery 8d. to 2s., and Horseradish 1s. to 3s. 6d. per dozen heads; Turnips 1s. 6d. to 2s., Carrots 3s. to 5s., Onions 1s. to 2s. 6d., and Greens 2s. to 3s. 6d. per dozen bunches; Hothouse Grapes 1s. 6d. to 5s., Foreign ditto 9d. to 1s. 3d., out-door ditto 3d. to 6d., Pine Apples 3s. 6d. to 5s., and Filberts 8d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; English Walnuts 1s. to 2s., and Gherkins 1s. to 1s. 6d. per hundred; Elderberries 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per bushel basket; Broccoli 6d. to 1s. per bundle; Mushrooms 6d. to 9d. per punnet.

TALLOW, London, Monday, Oct. 2.—For all kinds of Tallow, owing, in some measure, to the increase in the stock of Russia, the demand has become heavy at a decline in the quotations paid on Monday last of quite 9d. per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 47s. per cwt. For forward delivery few sales have taken place. Town Tallow 47s. per cwt., net cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 8½d. per 8lbs.

HIDES, Leadenhall.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2¼d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2¼d. to 2¾d; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3¼d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3¼d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 3¾d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; Shearlings, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.

HAY, Smithfield, Sept. 30.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow	60s. to 73s.	Clover	90s. to 107s.
New do.	48s. to 68s.	New do.	70s. to 95s.
		Straw	26s. .. 30s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Oct. 2.

Stewart's, 17s.; Hetton's, 16s. 9d.; Kelsoe, 15s. 6d.; Eden Main, 15s. 9d.; Tees, 16s. 6d. Left from last day, 23; fresh arrivals, 125; total, 148.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

The Sugar Market attracted a very full attendance to-day, in consequence of the large public sales, and considering the quantity offered the market must be reported to have been steady, and last week's prices about sustained, but to maintain previous rates the importers bought in largely, 300 hhds. West India, 12,000 bags Mauritius, 7,000 bags Bengal, and 2,500 Madras were offered, of which fully one-third was withdrawn, for want of buyers, at last week's currency. 870 hhds. West India were reported sold to-day, including the public sales, of this description. The refined market has been steady, standard quality, 50s. to 50s. 6d.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon sold steadily, in public sale, at 27s. to 28s., which were full prices.

Will be published, on the 1st of December, price 6d., The

REFORMER'S ALMANACK

AND

POLITICAL YEAR-BOOK FOR 1849.

The year 1848 has been signalized by events unparalleled in interest, and affecting, either directly or remotely, every country in Europe. England has happily been spared these violent convulsions; but, while order has been respected, dissatisfaction with the working of our political institutions has been so generally and loudly expressed, that Legislative changes, more or less extensive, are both admitted to be necessary, and felt to be inevitable. That they will be effected without a struggle is more than can be anticipated; and this struggle, whether brief or protracted, will unquestionably be severe. That it will be of a pacific character also, cannot be doubted; but to that end there must be such a persevering employment of facts, arguments, and appeals, as will render Reform the result of intelligent conviction, rather than of vague impulse or tumultuous fear.

It is to assist in furthering this work that the "Reformer's Almanack" has been projected. While containing all the information usually supplied by such works, its contents will be adapted to the especial use of Reformers throughout the kingdom, who, whatever may be their minor differences, are united in labouring for the removal of political wrongs and the recognition of political rights.

Among other topics, it will furnish, in a succinct form, a variety of particulars demonstrating the injustice and absurdity of our present representative system, and the effects of that system as seen in multiplied political, financial, and ecclesiastical abuses.

The subject of taxation and expenditure, which, during the late session, attracted so large a share of public attention, will form a prominent feature; and the evidence of mismanagement and wastefulness in the disposal of public money, which has been elicited by recent inquiries, will be presented in such a shape as to render it easy of access, and permanently valuable.

Embracing the latest information on the leading political questions of the day, collected from various scattered sources—official and other statistics, compiled with care and integrity—a record of public events during the present year, together with practical directions respecting the Registration, it will form both "a Year Book for 1848, and a Directory for 1849."

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